UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

+ + + + + + ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

106th MEETING

+ + + + +

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 2015

+ + + + +

The meeting convened at 8:30 a.m., Mountain Time, in the Residence Inn by Marriott, 635 West Broadway, Idaho Falls, Idaho, James M. Melius, Chairman, presiding.PRESENT:

JAMES M. MELIUS, Chairman
HENRY ANDERSON, Member
JOSIE BEACH, Member
BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member
R. WILLIAM FIELD, Member
DAVID KOTELCHUCK, Member*
RICHARD LEMEN, Member
JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member*
WANDA I. MUNN, Member*
JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member*
GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Member
PHILLIP SCHOFIELD, Member
LORETTA R. VALERIO, Member
PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member
TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official

REGISTERED AND/OR PUBLIC COMMENT PARTICIPANTS

ADAMS, NANCY, NIOSH Contractor

BARRIE, TERRIE

BARTON, BOB, SC&A

BURGOS, ZAIDA, NIOSH

BURK, CAROLYN

CRAWFORD, CHRIS, DOL

FITZGERALD, JOE, SC&A

HANSON, GAYLON

HARMOND, LOKIE, DOE

HINNEFELD, STU, DCAS

JAMES, RAYMOND

JONES, ROBERT

KIFER, ROBERT*

KINMAN, JOSH, DCAS

KNAPP, JANICE*

LEATHAM, BRANDON

LEWIS, GREG, DOL

LIN, JENNY, HHS

LIPSKY, JON*

NETON, JIM, DCAS*

ROTHE, ROBERT*

RUTHERFORD, LAVON, DCAS

SIMPSON, DALE

STANTON, HELEN*

STANTON, RALPH

STEWART, JOAN

STIVER, JOHN, SC&A

TAULBEE, TIM, DCAS

THATCHER, TAMI

TOMES, TOM, DCAS

WOLZ, GERALD

ZINK, BRIAN

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Adjourn

1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	8:29 a.m.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Welcome to the
4	106th meeting of the Advisory Board on
5	Radiation and Worker Health.
6	To get us started, I will turn it
7	over to Ted.
8	MR. KATZ: Right. Welcome,
9	everybody in the room and on the line.
10	For people on the line, let me just
11	tell you materials for this meeting well,
12	the meeting, for one, is on Live Meeting as
13	well. So, if you want to follow along with the
14	presentations and you can get on Live Meeting,
15	you can do that. The code and all for Live
16	Meeting and the agenda for the meeting are on
17	the NIOSH website under the Board section,
18	Schedule of Meetings, Today's Date. You go
19	there, and you will find the agenda and you
20	will also find all the written materials, the
21	presentations.

HINNEFELD:

MR.

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Did you see the

1 message? MR. KATZ: I did not. The 2 Sorry. 3 message is? MR. HINNEFELD: It says, the server 4 5 is being placed in maintenance and we would appreciate it if you would log off and start a 6 7 So, it will take me a minute new session. 8 here. 9 MR. KATZ: Okay. So, we are getting 10 Live Meeting back up and running, but that's 11 okay; we've got a few minutes here. 12 Anyhow, that agenda, the materials, 13 the presentations, if you can't deal with Live 14 Meeting, the presentations are still on the 15 website. So, you can follow along at your own 16 pace with those well as the background as 17 reading materials. 18 There is a public comment session 19 this evening beginning at 5:30. And so, for 20 people -- I don't see any souls in the room at 21 this time -- but there is signup for people in

People on the phone, we will

the room.

1	through comments from people here in the room
2	first, and then, we will get to people on the
3	phone. And there is no signup for people who
4	are on the phone.
5	MEMBER POSTON: Ted?
6	MR. KATZ: Yes?
7	MEMBER POSTON: John Poston.
8	I've got my volume turned all the
9	way up and I can hardly hear you.
10	MR. KATZ: Okay. Okay, well, we'll
11	get the sound working correctly.
12	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: And this is Dave
13	Kotelchuck. The same problem.
14	MR. KATZ: Right. I understand.
15	So, I will keep talking and give us feedback
16	when the volume is correct.
17	Let's get to roll call now for Board
18	Members, and we'll just go down the list
19	alphabetically. Then, there is not much
20	related to conflict of interest. I'll address
21	it when we get to it.
22	(Roll call.)

MR. KATZ: And there's only one
Board Member with any conflict. That is Mr.
Clawson for the INL session. No other
conflicts.
Okay. I think that covers for me,
other than to say, for everybody who is on the
line, please mute your phone except when you
have a speaking part. To mute your phone, if
you don't have a mute button, press *6. That
will mute your phone for this call. And press
*6 again to take yourself off of mute. And
please no one put this call on hold, but hang
up and dial back in if you have to leave the
call for a while.
Someone online just let me know, am
I audible now? Or is it still a problem?
MEMBER MUNN: Much better, Ted.
MR. KATZ: Okay. Thanks, Wanda.
And, Dr. Melius, it is your agenda.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
Thank you, Ted, and welcome, everybody.
We apologize, the agenda did get

1	shortened this time from a day-and-a-half to a
2	day, but we had two sites that we originally
3	were planning on talking about at this meeting,
4	Rocky Flats and Kansas City, but there are
5	still issues that need to be addressed before
6	we could really make time to put them on the
7	Board agenda. So, I think you can expect those
8	possibly for the November meeting. And so, we
9	felt it really made more sense to have just a
10	one-day meeting this time.
11	Also, I want to add a very important
12	point that I want everyone to recognize and be
13	aware of. If he is acting a little bit nervous
14	and out of sorts today, it is Dr. Lemen's
1415	and out of sorts today, it is Dr. Lemen's birthday.
15	birthday.
15 16	birthday. (Laughter.)
15 16 17	birthday. (Laughter.) So, some sympathy and kindness.
15 16 17 18	birthday. (Laughter.) So, some sympathy and kindness. MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Hello. Dave
15 16 17 18 19	birthday. (Laughter.) So, some sympathy and kindness. MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Hello. Dave Kotelchuck.

1	be trying to make those adjustments.
2	So, let me get going with our
3	program. We will start with Stu Hinnefeld.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, I am working on
5	it. I tried restarting Live Meeting and, then,
6	got another message saying the server was going
7	to reboot in five minutes. And so, I figured
8	it wasn't a Live Meeting issue; it was Citgo
9	that was the issue. So, I got all the way out
10	of Citgo, and now I am trying to get back in.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay. Why
12	don't we give it a couple of minutes then?
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
14	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
15	matter went off the record at 8:35 a.m. and
16	resumed at 8:38 a.m.)
17	MR. KATZ: Good, it looks like we're
18	in business.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. So, assuming
20	I don't get thrown off here by some server
21	action, let's see what happens.
22	MR. KATZ: So, Stu, why don't you

1	say something briefly, so we can figure out
2	whether the volume is okay for the people on
3	the phone.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. I'm speaking
5	now and seeing if the people on the phone can
6	hear me.
7	MEMBER MUNN: I can hear you very
8	good.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. Good.
10	Well, I am here to give my normal
11	program update. Notice the new slide fonts
12	that we have used. We got tired of the older
13	ones. So, this is another NIOSH-approved font
14	that we used for our slides this time.
15	(Laughter.)
16	It is working great so far. There
17	it is. Okay.
18	This is where I give a little bit of
19	news update about what has been going on in the
20	program since last meeting. We have had a
21	number of outreach activities that we have
22	participated in.

Last month we were out here with ATL, our outreach contractor, to put on a one-day workshop on dose reconstruction and the SEC process. This is a trimmed-down version of the workshop we do in Cincinnati once a year, and we take it on the road a couple of times a year, when we find sites that we thing it might be helpful.

The idea is to provide members of the claimant community with information about the program, so they can assist other claimants in the area in working their way through the program and answering some questions about the program.

JOTG is Joint Outreach Task Group. That is a joint effort among us, DOE, DOL and the Ombudsman's Office to us and to DOL. They did do an outreach meeting in St. Louis last month. Additionally, this month, just yesterday we had kind of an open town hall outreach meeting. Again, ATL facilitated that and we attended.

Then, going on concurrent with this meeting here is a Joint Outreach Task Group meeting in Amarillo. So, we have a staff member down there participating in that. So, a busy couple of months here from the outreach front from our point of view.

Coming up in September we will do our annual two-day workshop, Dose Reconstruction and SEC Workshop, where we will invite people from around the country who are involved in the program, whether advocates or - we get usually a lot of officials from local unions to come to that, with the idea that they will, then, be resources for the membership and for the workers at their sites.

In October, the Joint Outreach Task Group is planning outreach meetings in the West Valley and Ashtabula areas. They are driving distance apart, so you can probably cover those trip. They will probably be on one on successive days, and we will have staff member at that meeting as well or at those

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In September, we have arranged a class. It is all set now. The date is picked. I think it is September 9th. We are going to have a professor who has written books about technical writing, plain language for technical writing. It is going to be a one-day course in Cincinnati. Several of our staff are going to go and probably some contractor staff will go as well.

idea being that The we want to communicate clearly to all the audiences that we deal with. Certain things we write, write for this audience, for the Advisory Board and the Advisory Board's contractor. will continue to be technically written, but you can write technically and you can write clearly at the same time. And so, that is kind of the point of this.

We make all our products available to broad audiences, but we will continue to write for the audience that the document is

intended for. Some things write we are the public, and intended for those will written somewhat different, but in all cases plain language you want to use in communication. So, that is coming September.

Let's see, last month Dr. Howard and I were asked to provide a briefing to a Congressman who represents the Pinellas plant in Florida. We went and briefed him about that. He was mainly interested in the SEC process and how it worked, and we explained to him that it was statutorily defined, the SEC process, and the reasons why SEC are added are described in the statute.

of in Не sort interested was investigating avenues, like number of claims. Maybe just the sheer number of claims from a site should qualify it for an SEC. But we said, well, the statute is written; there is one way to do it. That is kind of the nature of the conversation there.

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1 then, personnel moves. And One thing I will mention -- I think most of you may 2 3 know by now; some of you may not have heard, or you have probably noticed Jim Neton is not at 4 5 the meeting today. Jim [identifying information redacted]. 6 7 he has And so, got some travel 8 restrictions for a little bit. He was in the 9 office Monday and Tuesday and I assume 10 I wasn't in the office Wednesday. Wednesday. 11 I think he is going to be on the phone for at least a portion of the meeting today. 12 13 So, he is feeling good. [Identifying information redacted]. 14 He has got some medical restrictions 15 16 that we thought it would be better if he not 17 travel this week, but he is working this week. 18 is back in the office working. Не 19 mention that. 20 Also, the reason I put this on the 21 slide was that J.J. Johnson, who doesn't deal 22 with the Board in general very much but does

deal with the Worker Outreach Work Group. 1 He did a lot of work with the Worker Outreach Work 2 3 Group. He has also been sort of our point person in consolidating public comments 4 5 ATL actually collects them, these meetings. but, then they work with J.J. and our staff to 6 7 get sensitive responses to the comment. J.J. is retiring at the end of this 8 And so, he won't be doing that role 9 month. 10 Josh will probably be taking on the anymore. 11 contact with ATLfor the role of person answering of comments from the meeting. 12 those are the personnel moves 13 So, that are relevant that I know of today. 14 15 Getting the claim Okav. to 16 information, I will go through this relatively 17 quickly since it is routine. The numbers click 18 up a little bit each month. If you have any 19 questions about these, you can let me know. 20 Our active cases, this number 21 remained pretty constant. We into are 22 steady-state situation for the most part where

pretty much what in. we get out we qet Maintaining this level, we are not making any particular efforts to decrease this because we are getting answers to people in a pretty timely fashion. We using are efforts to try to do site research and move those actions along, rather than put additional effort on releasing this backlog any farther since seem to be pretty timely in we responses, in our actions on complaints up until now.

Probability of causation in terms of what kind of a success rate we do have on dose reconstruction, that still comes out about 28 percent. I think it has kind of been at that number for a number of reports now. Right around 28 percent are successful through dose reconstruction.

summaries of the first And then, 5,000, anything that is down there in the initial -- we don't have any initials things that with either are us are

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administratively closed or they are relatively recent DOL returns, cases that were done once before and have come back. The same thing for the 10,000, for the first 10,000.

This is an interesting slide to me. If you will see, this is how many requests for exposure we have from the Department of Energy. If you can see, there are only two requests out more than 60 days. That number is much, much smaller than I think it has ever been. Give credit to our DOE colleagues in terms of their response.

I think the SERT system, which they installed, which is a Secure Electronic Records Transfer -- I think that is what it stands for allowed sharing of electronic has information readily. It also has its own tracking system for requests. So, everybody knows what requests they have in front of them and things like that. That has really moved that system and that process along really well.

Our submittals versus production

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draft, which is looking much the same as it has for a while, we didn't have to do any chopping off at the end here because it is reporting as of the end of June, which is the end of a quarter. So, the number is nice and flat, and you don't have any drop on the last incomplete reporting period.

You can see that we are really not

You can see that we are really not at 200 a month. I used the term 200 a month as a safe guess kind of a number, but we are more down like the 500 a quarter. So, it is a little less than 200 a month. But, again, if it is declining, it is declining very slowing. We seem to have a claim rate that is probably going to continue for the foreseeable future.

And I believe that is all I have included on my slides. Between stalling with technical difficulties, I think I have managed to stay on schedule.

So, are there any questions, though?

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any Board Member questions for Stu?

(No response.)

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comment which actually have one applies to both NIOSH and to our contractor, SC&A. We have had recent Work two meetings where Idaho and Rocky Flats, where the reports from either DCAS or SC&A have come in very late, I mean like a day or two before the Work Group is scheduled. I know it is hard to estimate when things will get done. I know it well-intentioned is to try the to get information out there.

it is really not feasible fair for either the Work Group members, Board the petitioners Members, or to and other interested parties to did get, as we -- what? -- a 250-page document the day before We were getting data on Idaho the our meeting. night before the Work Group call. It is really not possible to sort of process that, review that, be able to ask questions.

So, for both the Board Members and the petitioners, we've really become sort of

passive listeners. All we can do is hear the slides, and so forth, not having had time to review the reports or get enough background to be able to ask questions. And then, what tends to happen is, we move on to another issue and things don't really get dealt with properly.

really need, So, Ι think we particularly for the Work Group meetings where we get a lot of these issues dealt with, Ι think we need both SC&A and NIOSH/DCAS to do better at that. And I am going to ask Ted to sort of try to monitor this and check a few weeks before the Board meetings, the Work Group meetings, that reports that are supposed to be out are out, or what is the schedule going to be.

Frankly, it may be hard to hold a Work Group meeting and reschedule, and so forth, but I think it is really a waste of time in many ways to do it if there is really not time to review the documents. And so, we just postponed, and I think that is appropriate.

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Again, I am not it is the sure production of the reports, or whatever, that is the problem. It just takes time. You can't predict ahead of time when data is going to be available. There is a review process reports have to go through that can be somewhat unpredictable. I am sure it tends to be longer the closer we get to a meeting just by luck or So, I think everyone really needs to whatever. do a better job of addressing that.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, you have captured the issues. We are a victim of optimistic scheduling, I believe.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

MR. HINNEFELD: Bomber's hair didn't used to be as gray, and my hair didn't used to be as gray. And that is one of the issues. In fact, I saw [identifying information redacted] at the Health Physics Society meeting lunch. I just ran into her at lunch, and her first comment, oh, your voice sounds the same, but you're a lot grayer than you used to be.

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It's only been a few years, you know, three or four years since I have seen her. Or I don't know, it may not have been that long.

So, you're right, and everything you said right is on in terms of some of the difficulties. And I think we will try that, keep Ted abreast, because there are key points in the schedule that are getting kind of -- it will be kind of toward the end, you know, the last two weeks to a month, when we may have indications it is going to be an issue and it is going to be a late delivery, where we could probably say, hey, this date may not work. we might be able to do that.

We will see what we can't work out. We do schedule; we do have a project plan and a task list. So, we know what has to get done and we know what the timeframes are for those. So, yes.

Thank you.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and I think
2	we understand. Like in the review process, if
3	you or John and people, Stiver and the people
4	he has reviewing aren't satisfied with what is
5	in the report or
6	MR. HINNEFELD: Sure.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: or wants to
8	recheck something
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Sure.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: that's fine. I
11	would rather have everyone confident in what is
12	in a report and have to delay a Work Group
13	meeting than saying, well, we really didn't
14	mean that or we really weren't sure about that,
15	or whatever.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We didn't have
18	time to check that out, but, you know
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Again, everything
21	is well-intentioned.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't think
2	anybody is delaying things purposely by any
3	means, but it is just the way it works.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. I hear you.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: When I was at
6	NIOSH, it was not effective in preventing the
7	graying of hair, but every time someone gave me
8	an estimate for when their project would be
9	done, particularly epidemiologists, I would
10	always add two years to the project.
11	(Laughter.)
12	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. Yes.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And that was still
14	another year beyond that.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, yes. We'll try
16	not to go with the two-year route, but
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Well, don't
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19	MR. HINNEFELD: I might start
20	adding
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's epidemiology.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: We might start

1	adding time to the schedule.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Though some of us
3	wonder sometimes.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. Yes, well,
5	somebody could have made a snide comment about
6	that.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	(Laughter.)
9	Any other comments or followup on
10	that?
11	Okay, Paul? I'm sorry.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well,
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well,
13	parenthetically, Stu, [identifying information
13	parenthetically, Stu, [identifying information
13 14	parenthetically, Stu, [identifying information redacted] says that to me also quite a bit,
13 14 15	parenthetically, Stu, [identifying information redacted] says that to me also quite a bit, your hair looks gray, but your voice sounds the
13 14 15 16	parenthetically, Stu, [identifying information redacted] says that to me also quite a bit, your hair looks gray, but your voice sounds the same.
13 14 15 16 17	parenthetically, Stu, [identifying information redacted] says that to me also quite a bit, your hair looks gray, but your voice sounds the same. (Laughter.)
13 14 15 16 17 18	parenthetically, Stu, [identifying information redacted] says that to me also quite a bit, your hair looks gray, but your voice sounds the same. (Laughter.) I just wanted to affirm what our
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	parenthetically, Stu, [identifying information redacted] says that to me also quite a bit, your hair looks gray, but your voice sounds the same. (Laughter.) I just wanted to affirm what our Chairman has said. I think for Work Group

meetings like this where things change sort of 1 toward the last minute. 2 3 I mean, here we shortened, but could be the other way as well where we get a 4 5 bunch of documents that we can't handle, as you described. 6 7 I am wondering, normally, we have a 8 phone conference roughly a month before, four to six weeks before this meeting. We probably 9 10 Ι think you ought to and sort of 11 suggesting this -- assure ourselves at that 12 point that we are on schedule; we are really on 13 schedule with things that are due. 14 I know it is much harder to change 15 this meeting. Travel plans are set 16 contracts are written with hotels, and so 17 But Ι think Jim, is what you say, 18 pertinent and we should do our best to achieve 19 that goal. 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think both for 21 sort of the two-week time, but also at the six-22 week time, at least have an update on what

progress is being made, so people can reconsider the timing of the Work Group meetings, and so forth.

I mean, again, we will get to pick on Tim a little bit later. But we are getting We have had -- I think we are on our on INL. third Class Definition now. One we got in the few days really, the most last recent one. Lots of information coming out. And again, it is well-intentioned, trying to address an issue in a very complicated site with lots of other work going on. But it makes it very hard for us to sort of digest it all and, then, feel confident in terms of making a recommendation based on a report we have barely had time to go So, I think we can all try harder and work with the Chairs as well as Ted and John Stiver and DCAS.

Any other comments or questions?

Any Board Members on the phone have questions for Stu?

MEMBER MUNN: I don't believe so.

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1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I don't
2	want to forget you all. Good.
3	MEMBER MUNN: We won't let you.
4	(Laughter.)
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I know; I figured
6	I wouldn't have that opportunity.
7	MEMBER MUNN: Correct.
8	(Laughter.)
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We will
10	move on to the Department of Labor.
11	MR. CRAWFORD: Good morning.
12	My name is Chris Crawford. I'm
13	representing the Department of Labor today.
14	And this is a little high for me.
15	There we go.
16	I am going to try to keep this
17	relatively brief. I think the more interesting
18	parts are probably the outreach meeting. Stu
19	has scooped me on both the number of claims
20	processed and the outreach meetings. So, let's
21	launch into it.
22	This is vaguely interesting. We

billion 1 \$11 total have put out over compensation to date with 179,760 cases filed. 2 3 So, we are affecting lots of people. Hey, Chris, can you try 4 MR. KATZ: 5 speaking closer to the microphone or bring the 6 microphone closer to you? Yes. Thanks. 7 MR. CRAWFORD: Will do. notice our numbers differ from 8 Stu's by about 1,000, but that is always true. 9 10 And I am not sure why, but there is probably 11 slight differences in processing time, is my 12 So, we show 2,000 cases at NIOSH, and guess. 13 NIOSH shows 1,000 cases, roughly. 14 Here we are in basic agreement. We 15 show a few more approvals with the DR cases and 16 final decisions. Of course, the keyword final 17 decision; there are a lot more cases still in 18 the process. So, we show 35 percent of 19 cases are approvals; 65 percent denials. 20 You can also see here, one of the 21 interesting things for me is that 26 percent of

the cases involve SECs, some of which go to

NIOSH, mainly for medical compensation, 1 some don't. 2 3 Also, the other category, quite large, but that is chronic beryllium disease, 4 5 silicosis and some of the oddments of the 6 program. 7 RECA is a part, but I don't see that 8 much personally, but it is 9 percent of claims. 9 And here, these cases include SECs 10 plus DR approvals. We see now we are almost 50/50, 52 percent approvals as opposed to 35 11 12 percent in the DR process. 13 This, of course, is all on website. So, I am not going to keep the slides 14 15 up for very long. This material, also on the website. 16 17 I don't think we need to go through it piece by 18 piece. 19 The SEC cases we see, again, are a 20 very substantial portion of the Part B cases, 21 22,000, almost 23,000, to 9,000, for instance, 22 for DR-type cases.

1 surprises here. Our four No top sites don't change very much, 2 and for Y12, Savannah River, and Los Alamos. 3 This also we showing AWEs trailing off, 4 as expected, 5 since most of those sites were shut down long 6 ago. And today's discussions -- this is a 7 8 little bit more interesting -- INL I know will be a big interest at this site. 9 So, we have 10 about 5300 claims, and we have some 2300 final 11 decisions and 600 approvals, Part B approvals, 12 912 Part E approvals, which I believe overlap 13 with these 600 Part B approvals. 14 have the cases for And then, we 15 Kansas City, Carborundum, and Rocky Flats up as 16 well. Carborundum, you will see, as 17 relatively small site. 18 And to talk about our outreach 19 meetings, which, again, Stu has already discussed to some extent, I don't have much to 20 21 add, but perhaps a little bit.

there's quite a

So,

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few outreach

1	meetings taking place already this year. As we
2	see, two in Wyoming a day apart. I assume
3	those are RECA cases. Westminster, Colorado,
4	also in March. Newport News in April. Moab,
5	which must be a RECA site, in June. And we
6	have Grand Junction, more RECA cases plus the
7	Operations Center, and then, Bridgeton,
8	Missouri in June.
9	The New Kensington site, I am not
10	actually sure what workers are affected by
11	that, but that was just yesterday. There is a
12	meeting in Amarillo today.
13	I am not showing the INL meeting
14	that Stu referred to in June.
15	And that concludes my presentation.
16	There is some of our usual material which may
17	be useful to claimants because it will be
18	displayed on the worksite, but it won't be
19	useful to the Board.
20	Any questions?
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Loretta?
22	MEMBER VALERIO: Can you hear me all

1	right?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, bring the
3	microphone closer, please. Yes.
4	MEMBER VALERIO: Is that better?
5	Can you hear me now?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7	MEMBER VALERIO: So, my question is,
8	I was looking at the OCAS forms that NIOSH is
9	awaiting back. If a claimant passes away
10	during the dose reconstruction process and DOL
11	is notified, does DOL automatically notify
12	NIOSH of that?
13	MR. CRAWFORD: I would think so.
14	Now that is a District Office function, when
15	they get the word that the I assume the last
16	eligible claimant is what we're talking about?
17	That should stop the process because, I mean,
18	by definition, there is no one left who is
19	eligible to receive the award, if it is made.
20	Stu may have experience with this.
21	I work only on the health physics side, so I
22	don't actually see

MR. HINNEFELD: What the 1 was question again? I didn't quite understand what 2 3 you said. MEMBER VALERIO: My question was, if 4 5 is claimant's claim in t.he dose 6 reconstruction process they and pass away 7 during that process, is Department of Labor 8 notified, one, that the person has passed away, and are they forwarding that information to 9 10 NIOSH? And is that in any way part of 11 Or are these numbers of the OCAS backlog? 12 forms that you're awaiting back? 13 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think, if I 14 understand, if the claimant passes away while 15 in the dose reconstruction process, 16 mean, there is no automatic way for us to hear 17 Typically, we might learn of it when about it. 18 we finish a draft dose reconstruction and try 19 do the closeout interview. We might learn 20 it at that point. And then, we would make 21 sure DOL knew about it.

would probably try to develop

1	the survivor claimants at that point. If there
2	were no eligible survivors, then that case
3	would be administratively closed by us. And
4	so, any claim that you know, on my slide I
5	did list the number of administratively closed
6	claims. Those are technically still at our
7	place, but we don't expect them to go anywhere.
8	Because, unless DOL redeveloped I mean,
9	sometimes they will develop a survivor claimant
10	much later, in which case we would restart the
11	claim.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul?
12 13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul? MEMBER ZIEMER: Just one question to
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Just one question to
13 14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Just one question to clarify, and I don't have your slide numbers
13 14 15	MEMBER ZIEMER: Just one question to clarify, and I don't have your slide numbers but it is a slide entitled Part B Cases with
13 14 15 16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Just one question to clarify, and I don't have your slide numbers but it is a slide entitled Part B Cases with Final Decision to Accept.
13 14 15 16 17	MEMBER ZIEMER: Just one question to clarify, and I don't have your slide numbers but it is a slide entitled Part B Cases with Final Decision to Accept. MR. CRAWFORD: This slide?
13 14 15 16 17 18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Just one question to clarify, and I don't have your slide numbers but it is a slide entitled Part B Cases with Final Decision to Accept. MR. CRAWFORD: This slide? MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, that is the
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Just one question to clarify, and I don't have your slide numbers but it is a slide entitled Part B Cases with Final Decision to Accept. MR. CRAWFORD: This slide? MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, that is the slide.

1	cases where the person had a non-SEC cancer and
2	therefore had to undergo dose reconstruction?
3	Or what is that category?
4	MR. CRAWFORD: Probably that is it.
5	In other words, they qualify under the SEC for
6	an SEC cancer, but they have other cancers that
7	are non-SEC cancers. They are sent to NIOSH
8	for dose reconstruction. These 788 cases
9	represent people who both an SEC cancer and
10	have had an approved non-SEC cancer.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: So, they are going
12	back just for medical coverage then?
13	MR. CRAWFORD: That is correct.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Because they already
15	have their claim?
16	MR. CRAWFORD: That's correct. The
17	basic award is paid by the SEC.
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any additional
20	questions for the Department of Labor?
21	(No response.)
22	Any Board Members on the phone with

1	questions?
2	MEMBER MUNN: No.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
4	Okay. Thank you.
5	MR. CRAWFORD: Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Last, but not
7	least, from the federal agencies, right?
8	I didn't recognize him.
9	MR. LEWIS: All right. Good
10	morning, everyone.
11	I am Greg Lewis with the Department
12	of Energy. I am going to talk about our
13	support to the program.
14	Before I get started, I just wanted
15	to let everyone know that, actually, Pat
16	Worthington was going to be attending to
17	present today, but earlier this week her mother
18	was ill and got admitted to the hospital. So,
19	Pat had to go down there to be with her mother.
20	Her mother is out and everything is good, but
21	Pat wasn't able to attend. So, she sends her

regrets.

Because Pat was going to give the presentation, this is the last minute me giving it. But, I had known a little bit ahead of time, I might have snuck in a couple of photos of my beautiful three-month-old baby boy. So, I will spare you of that, luckily.

(Laughter.)

Again, our core mandate at the Department of Energy is to work on behalf of program claimants to ensure that all available worker or facility records are provided to the Department of Labor, NIOSH and the Advisory Board. So, essentially, we provide records. That is our role.

We do that in primarily three ways. We respond to individual requests for claimant information from both DOL and NIOSH. We provide large-scale site characterization-type data like for the Special Exposure Cohort at Idaho, for example, and we work with DOL and NIOSH to conduct research on covered facilities.

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And I always mention our site points of contact. Out at Idaho it is Julie Finup and Craiq Walker. These folks throughout complex instrumental in providing these are My office at Headquarters funds and records. coordinates this effort, but at each site it is the site point of contact that really makes They know the site. everything go. They know the people, the departments. They understand where to go to find the records that you all are interested in. So, they are really the backbone of the program.

For individual records, we do about You know, this is employment 16,000 a year. verification, our requests and NIOSH requests they combined. And be hundreds can or thousands of long, particularly pages employees that worked, you know, had a 30-year career, might have worked at multiple sites, multiple divisions within a site, or have been a contractor, came back as a fed, and then worked as a subcontractor after that. So, we

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could have to go 20 to 30 different locations for a single worker, depending on the length of employment and the complexity.

Before I go any further, I would also like to point out Ms. Lokie Harmond in the back. She is brand-new with my office, well, about six months. Her role is to do a lot of the metrics, reporting, following up with sites on late claims, tracking the money.

And Stu pointed so, as out, currently, there is around 200 requests out to DOE, and I think only two of those were over 60 A lot of that has to do with the SERT, days. which allows us to see exactly where things are and when things are late. But it is also, you know, Lokie and the folks in my office, their hard work to take that and follow up on it, and aggressively work with the sites to resolve That is why we are able to have so few those. lates.

The second function that we do is the large-scale records research efforts, the

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Special Exposure Cohorts, the Site Exposure with Department Matrix work the οf Labor, things like that. These projects can years and cost us quite a bit of money. trying to make sure that we have the right resources in the right places to accommodate these requests.

Currently, we are supporting work at a number of sites, and I may not have captured all of them there, but these are some of the And I will follow up on two in bigger ones. particular, I think, that were the subject of discussion at the last Board meeting, which I missed, but there were a few questions for Pat, one of which is the Savannah River Site. were some concerns over the length of time it taking to review documents. think, was Ι actually, Tim Taulbee is the Savannah River contact, so he can feel free to correct me if I am wrong.

But I think what had happened is there was a request for a large number of

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Due to the length of some of these documents. documents and the time it was going to take to do a classification review, we had worked out with Tim which an arrangement we're appreciative of to have much of these documents sent to the Oak Ridge area, where he has with classified contractor space that can review those there.

The problem with that is that the Board and the Board's contractor weren't able to get there and review the documents there. We hadn't originally realized that. And so, once we realized it, they were kind of only available to NIOSH.

This after the last May, we had Savannah River send, it was about 10 cubic feet of documents. Now these are electronic, so I use cubic feet as measurement for size, but I can't really give you a page number or terabytes or whatever. But quite few documents sent а we electronically up to Germantown. I don't know;

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it is thousands of pages of information got sent up to Germantown.

We gave access to an SC&A staff member, gave him an account on our classified system, so he is able to review those. And certainly, if other Members of the Board or SC&A or anyone else would like to come in and review those, you know, as long as they have the right clearance, we would be happy to support that as well.

I think we have gotten the issues with the Savannah River Site documents resolved. But, if there are any other concerns, please let me know and we will do what we can to help fix it.

And then, Los Alamos is the second issue. I know there were concerns. There was quite a bit back and forth between Los Alamos and NIOSH in terms of trying to get the answers to some very specific questions. It seemed as if there was confusion on the NIOSH side in terms of what Los Alamos was answering, and Los

Alamos seemed to be confused about what NIOSH was asking. It seemed to be communication had been difficult.

I think after much discussion, we identified a path forward where NIOSH was going to make a general request for the types they thought οf documents that would help their questions, and that NIOSH answer was willing to actually go down there and review these documents instead of having the site review and attempt to answer the questions. So, we think that will be a more efficient way to get it done and will help actually answer the questions.

So, there was a formal request from NIOSH a few weeks ago, a few weeks to a month ago, to Los Alamos. And now, we are working back and forth to make sure that Los Alamos understands what documents are being requested, and they are going to make them available. And we are trying to set up a site visit. So, I think we are hoping to set that site visit up

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for some time in August and September, but we are still working towards some specific dates.

I was going to say, I knew I skipped a slide in there somewhere.

There were also some questions for Pat about identifying а date at which Los Alamos came into compliance with 10 CFR 835, or the implementation of 10 CFR 835. Pat had her health and safety folks review a number of documents and talk with Los Alamos to look at different oversight and enforcement reports.

The reports definitely identified some weaknesses in implementation, but pass/fail wasn't report that clearly identified before such-and-such date а were not in compliance and after such-and-such a date they were in compliance. So, we would be happy to make this information available to We would be happy to work with you to NIOSH. provide this information, but I don't know that we are able to provide a specific, you know, this date is the clear cutoff, which I'm sure,

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based on your experience at other sites, I think that is pretty representative of how things work.

again, have But, we some We would be happy to share it. information. We would be happy to have more detailed discussions, but I did want to give you an update that we were following up on the issue.

Document reviews, I have talked about this a number of times, but we do have to review documents to make sure that they're ready for public release or released to NIOSH. So, we review for classification. We review for official-use-only type information.

At Headquarters, the typical release time is about eight working days. I know in the field it is not always eight working days. We do our best It can be significantly longer. accommodate the try to request. When needed, identify some creative to we try solutions, like I discussed with Savannah River Site, where we were able to kind of get around

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reviewing that large amount of documents. But we do do our best to try to get the information to NIOSH and the Advisory Board in a timely manner.

And then, the third responsibility that we have is facility research. We work NIOSH to with DOL and make sure that the time periods covered correct, the are descriptions correct in our covered are facility database.

Outreach, I know both Stu and Chris have talked about outreach. We participate in the JOTG meetings. There is someone from my office down in Pantex today. I was out in St. Louis. So, we are very active in that effort, and it is very important to get the word out to claimants, potential claimants.

And then, I always mention at the end our Former Worker Medical Screening Program. That is the other program that is run under my office and under Pat. We provide free medical screenings to all former workers from

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1	all DOE sites. We have a number of independent
2	programs that provide these screenings. They
3	cover nationwide any site and can get folks
4	screenings typically very close to their home.
5	Even when they are in rural areas, we have
6	contracts with different clinics and things
7	like that. So, I think it is a wonderful
8	program and we encourage former workers to take
9	advantage of this.
10	And the Former Worker Programs for
11	the Idaho National Lab are the Worker Health
12	Protection Program for production workers and
13	prime contractor workers, and the Building
14	Trades National Medical Screening Program for
15	the trades workers and construction worker
16	subcontractors.
17	So, with that, any questions?
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions for
19	Greg?
20	(No response.)
21	I have a question for Joe
22	Fitzgerald. Savannah River, have you got

1	access now?
2	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. Actually
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We want you on the
4	record.
5	MR. FITZGERALD: How's that? Is
6	that better?
7	Yes. No, it is a very good system.
8	I think it is something we can use, as I
9	understand it, for a number of different sites.
10	So, in terms of classified records, I think
11	this is a good pathway.
12	MR. LEWIS: When that is something
13	you're interested in or a faster way to get you
14	access to records, I think it is easier for us
14 15	access to records, I think it is easier for us to do that. So, we would always be willing to
15	to do that. So, we would always be willing to
15 16	to do that. So, we would always be willing to do that.
15 16 17	to do that. So, we would always be willing to do that. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good.
15 16 17 18	to do that. So, we would always be willing to do that. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Another question, I guess our
15 16 17 18 19	to do that. So, we would always be willing to do that. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Another question, I guess our biggest strain now is on the site here, INL, in

1	been a lot going on.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
3	MR. LEWIS: I haven't heard of any
4	particular requests that are long outstanding.
5	But, certainly, if there are things that we
6	need to work on, you know, I am more than
7	willing to try to get that moving.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think it has
9	been more trying to stage things, if I remember
10	from what Tim has told us, yes.
11	DR. TAULBEE: That's correct, Dr.
12	Melius.
13	We have been out here conducting a
14	lot of data captures for the Argonne National
15	Laboratory West SEC. But I have really got to
16	congratulate the site out here. From our three
17	data captures that we did in March and April,
18	we have now received all of the documents that
19	we requested. That was five weeks ago.
20	(Telephonic interference.)
21	MR. KATZ: I am sorry, there's
22	someone on the phone line who doesn't have

1	their phone muted.
2	DR. TAULBEE: And so, the site has
3	done a tremendous job and they have released
4	approximately 100,000 pages to us. So, they
5	have done a great job.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We appreciate
7	that. And we also appreciate you continuing
8	your support and the money and everything going
9	down there to help them. Good.
10	Any other questions?
11	(No response.)
12	Okay.
13	MR. LEWIS: Thank you.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks a lot,
15	Greg.
16	Stu, next is the coworker
17	MR. HINNEFELD: I believe Jim Neton
18	is probably on the phone.
19	Jim, are you there?
20	DR. NETON: Yes, I am.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
22	DR. NETON: Can you hear me all

1	right?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Yes.
3	Welcome, Jim.
4	DR. NETON: Thank you.
5	So, do you want me to
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Did you have any
7	slides?
8	MR. KATZ: No slides.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No slides.
10	DR. NETON: I don't have any slides,
11	but I am prepared to say a few things, if that
12	is all right.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, go ahead.
14	DR. NETON: There is some feedback
15	from the other end. I keep hearing myself echo
16	here.
17	MEMBER MUNN: This is Wanda.
18	We are getting feedback.
19	DR. NETON: I am not sure how to
20	take care of that. But, as long as you can
21	hear me, I guess I have got a few things to
22	say.

1	MR. KATZ: Jim, are you using a
2	speaker phone?
3	DR. NETON: Yes, I am. Maybe that
4	
5	MR. KATZ: That is probably the
6	trouble.
7	DR. NETON: Yes. Hello.
8	MR. KATZ: Much better.
9	DR. NETON: Is that better?
10	MR. KATZ: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
12	DR. NETON: Okay. Okay, I can still
13	hear myself, but as long as you can hear me,
14	that's fine.
15	At the Advisory Board meeting in
16	boy, this is annoying. I can't
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do you want to try
18	dialing back in?
19	DR. NETON: Well, no. Something is
20	feeding back into my telephone while I am
21	talking.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can we turn the

1	volume down? Turn the volume down, and we
2	won't get the feedback possibly.
3	DR. NETON: It is going through the
4	microphones I think at the table maybe.
5	Hello?
6	MR. KATZ: Yes, keep talking, Jim,
7	and let's see if we can't get this calibrated
8	better.
9	DR. NETON: Yes, but it is hard for
10	me to talk because I am getting a one-second
11	delay on everything I am saying. That makes it
12	very difficult.
13	MEMBER MUNN: So am I.
14	DR. NETON: It is probably coming
15	through the telephone for everyone. I'm not
16	sure what technically can be done to fix that.
17	MEMBER MUNN: I don't know, but it
18	is pretty bad.
19	DR. NETON: That's better. I don't
20	know what happened, but that took care of it.
21	MR. KATZ: Okay.
22	DR. NETON: Can everybody hear me

1 still? Much 2 MEMBER MUNN: better, Jim. Much better. 3 Okay. All right, thank DR. NETON: 4 5 you. 6 Αt the March Board meeting in 7 Richland, NIOSH, we provided a Coworker Model 8 Implementation Guide draft 4.1. At that time we went over the basics of it and asked for 9 10 comments on that document. We didn't receive 11 any comments from the Board at that time, but 12 we did receive comments from Knut Ringen from 13 for Construction Center Research 14 the Science Advisor there. Training, He 15 provided fairly significant some comments, 16 about five pages of comments. 17 reviewed those We comments and 18 provided responses to Dr. Ringen in early July, 19 around the 7th. Αt that time or shortly 20 thereafter, we provided the Board our comments, 21 our response to those comments as well.

At the same time, we did incorporate

some of Dr. Ringen's comments into Version 4.1 and issued a new version, 4.1.1, that did incorporate some of those comments.

In reviewing Dr. Ringen's comments, there were a couple of general areas of concern that he raised. One was just -- not just it was requesting clarification of terms but specificity and asking for more in the We did respond to some of those document. clarifications for terms and incorporated them into the new revision.

regards to specificity, we this before various talked about at meetings and Work Groups. It is difficult to specific such higher-level get very in а document such this Implementation Guide. as didn't changes regarding So, make any we specificity.

the Some οf the comments on individual sections dealt with differences between construction trade workers and production workers, and we acknowledged

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there differences. In mind, are our as Implementation indicated in the Guide, it really comes down to the types of monitoring that available, that is incident are We felt that that was fairly versus routine. well covered in the document.

the other Some of comments were related to this issue of using 30 samples as a minimum for doing coworker models. You know, Dr. Ringen questioned the basis for that, but, really, it is not 30 samples automatically. You have to go through the entire document and pass all those other tests that occur before you get to 30 as the minimum, you know, such as the representativeness of the data, the quality of the data, the completeness, et cetera.

That being said, I think that once all of those are being satisfied, then the 30 really applies to a minimum number that available, those data points that would be available for of statistical some sort analysis.

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1 To we've reviewed the sum up, did incorporate 2 We some the into the revision, which I 3 comments believe everyone on the Board should have. 4 5 I would be And Ι quess happy 6 address any questions or hear any comments that 7 the Board may have on this most recent draft 8 version. 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you, 10 Jim. Dr. Lemen has a question. 11 12 MEMBER LEMEN: My question is, have 13 you ever considered that one document may not 14 fit all and you may need to put together 15 protocols for, like, separate for construction 16 versus production workers? OSHA has done this 17 standards before addressed and them on 18 separately, which might address some of 19 comments that Dr. Ringen had. I don't know 20 what your thoughts are on that or not. 21 DR. NETON: We haven't thought about I think that the document does address 22 that.

both concerns. In reality, it really comes down, as I said earlier, to the types of monitoring programs that are applied.

We are very well aware of the fact that construction trade workers are often not routinely monitored. They are either on an incident or project -- monitored on a project-specific basis. But that really is where the difference in the ability to use those data points comes into play.

I don't know that breaking them into two separate documents would really help address that issue myself. I can't think of any more specific issues that we would put into the split document that only dealt with construction trade workers.

But my thinking here is that this document, I would like to be able to issue this document as it is. And we are committed to implementing this on a pilot basis at both the Savannah River and the Idaho sites that are currently under investigation.

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Certainly all of our documents are subject to change. If, in the pilot testing or pilot evaluation, we find issues that arise, we could certainly modify the document to accommodate any such things that might come up.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I would just add, to concur with what Jim Neton said, that this is -- I mean, very site is different and work forces are organized differently. There are construction workers that come in and do different routine some do maintenance activities; others are doing actual activities. construction And even in production workers, there are changes based on the site and how the materials are used and what activities they do.

I think trying to set a very strict criteria or set some criteria, it is just not really going to be very helpful. I think it is application of some guidelines and, then, it is going to be what happens at an individual site. And I think we found that as part of the SEC

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and 1 through it process have gone as we reviewing different sites. 2 3 So, I don't think we can try to be overly specific in terms of these. It is going 4 5 to be really application of a set of guidelines in terms of how we review and what we taken 6 7 into account in the review, rather than 8 specific criteria for what is appropriate for a coworker model and what is not. 9 10 Josie? I had some discussion 11 MEMBER BEACH: 12 last week at our Kansas City meeting on this 13 It may be an early look at a smaller site also than Savannah River and Idaho. 14 15 know we were waiting for this document to be 16 implemented to finish some of the work on the 17 coworker models for City. Kansas So, just 18 keeping that in mind. 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. 20 Paul? 21 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, I think we will 22 soon be -- and maybe we are at -- the point

1	where we need to adopt this as a guideline and
2	use, as Jim has suggested, on a pilot basis.
3	Maybe Kansas City would be a good one.
4	But I think the Work Group was
5	almost to the point where we were close to
6	adoption, as I recall, except wanting this last
7	set of comments. Process-wise, does the Work
8	Group need to take a final look at this and
9	make a recommendation or are we ready at this
10	point to actually take action?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think where we
12	left it was we were going to use the pilot
13	studies as a way of sort of a final review of
14	the document, and then, come back and get
15	essentially signoff from the Board Members,
16	based on that experience.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: It would continue to
18	be called a draft document?
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Called a draft,
20	yes. But it would be used.
21	
· ·	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, yes.

1	Any other Board Member questions?
2	MEMBER MUNN: No, not a question,
3	but, Dr. Melius, this is Wanda. I certainly
4	feel that it is time for us to move forward
5	with it. The document has obviously been given
6	a significant amount of attention from all
7	parties involved.
8	From my perspective, NIOSH has done
9	an admirable job of incorporating the concerns
10	of all of the individuals that were party to
11	this, especially in light of the constraints
12	that we have to operate under. I personally am
13	ready to move that we adopt this on a trial
14	basis.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, my
16	recollection, Wanda, is that is what we decided
17	at our last meeting to do
18	MEMBER MUNN: I thought we would
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: and go ahead.
20	What the delay has been and I don't really
21	mean to call it a delay but NIOSH has been
22	identifying what the examples will be where

1	they would sort of pilot this. Savannah River
2	and INL were like well, we will hear later
3	about Savannah River, but INL, we are just not
4	quite at the point where I think we are quite
5	ready to do that. But we will get an update on
6	that later also.
7	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Dave Kotelchuck.
8	Well, let's go ahead with it on a
9	pilot basis and look to adopting it soon. So,
10	it seems to me we don't need to take action,
11	further action, today. Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct. I think
13	that is my understanding also.
14	Anybody else with comments?
15	(No response.)
16	I would just add, though, that if
17	people have comments on the guidelines, Board
18	Members want to look at it again, have things
19	that come up based on your experience recently
20	or just because you might not have had time
21	before, go ahead. And I think Jim is willing

to accept comments. Until it is finalized, it

1	is still in draft. So, we would appreciate the
2	comments, constructive and otherwise.
3	Okay. Thank you, Jim.
4	DR. NETON: Yes, thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
6	I think I am up next. Stu, do you
7	want to get the
8	(Pause.)
9	MR. KATZ: Folks on the phone, we
10	are just trying to bring this presentation up
11	on Live Meeting.
12	That's fine. It should be on the
13	NIOSH website anyway. So, they should be able
13 14	NIOSH website anyway. So, they should be able to follow along from there, if you can bring it
14	to follow along from there, if you can bring it
14 15	to follow along from there, if you can bring it up there.
14 15 16	to follow along from there, if you can bring it up there. If you are not finding it there, it
14 15 16 17	to follow along from there, if you can bring it up there. If you are not finding it there, it is all text anyway. There are no graphics.
14 15 16 17 18	to follow along from there, if you can bring it up there. If you are not finding it there, it is all text anyway. There are no graphics. Well, I mean, the slides are all text, is what
14 15 16 17 18 19	to follow along from there, if you can bring it up there. If you are not finding it there, it is all text anyway. There are no graphics. Well, I mean, the slides are all text, is what I am saying. So, we can talk through it if

brief update on the Dose Reconstruction Review Methods Work Group. For the use of the people doing the transcribing, we have a similarly-named, a Subcommittee and a Work Group.

But we have been operating. We have had one meeting so far of the Work Group. We basically collecting information, have been of interacting with the sort Dose Reconstruction Review Subcommittee and have been through that. I think the plan, what I am going to do is sort of present an overview of some of the issues that have come up, we've discussed, and try to get some information, some understanding, how do we go forward now with methods that we would use or how we would approach our mandate to do dose reconstruction reviews.

This is a section from the Act that speaks most specifically to that, which is that we should have an independent review process to do two things. One is to review the methodology and, secondly, verify a reasonable

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sample of the dose reconstructions. That is what some years ago many of us who are here implemented.

Initially, the methods review was really reviewing the regulations that NIOSH put out and the approach that they were going to use for doing dose reconstruction. Obviously, it later evolved into a lot of the other Site Profile Reviews and other work that we do on an ongoing basis. And then, we set up early on an approach for doing dose reconstruction reviews, brought on our contractor SC&A to do that.

it is important think to know when this that, we set up, there were essentially certain limitations that were placed on us, mainly I think on sort of a legal basis in terms of what we could do. One was, essentially, that the dose reconstructions had to be finalized and really beyond the appeal period before we could do the actual reviews. So, that is why there has always been sort of a built-in delay in terms of the cases, the dose

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reconstructions we have been looking at.

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And then, there is also, going back in time, quite а controversy in terms of disagreement with NIOSH on to what extent would have contact with the claimants in terms of reviewing the information that they had directly talking provided or to them and reviewing that information. We sort of had an impasse on that and decided we would go forward including without that part of dose as reconstruction and review, with the idea that, if that was ever needed, we would revisit that Jenny, that was about 10 lawyers ago, issue. but, again, sort of historically something.

Basically, I think we originally -and, Paul, you may remember better than I do -but we had three tiers that we were planning to
do of dose reconstruction, sort of simple, you
know, a medium involvement and, then, the socalled blind reviews. But we essentially sort
of combined the first two when we ended going
forward with that.

Basically, the primary views are the ones that we have done in the greatest volume, and those were basically essentially verifying dose calculations based on the records we had in doing that and the methods that were in use at the time of that dose reconstruction, which, again, may have changed over time.

And we set up the process which we are all familiar with where our contractor does the dose reconstruction reviews. We, then, individual Members of the Board then review those with the contractor, and all Members of the Board participate in that process.

Then, it goes to NIOSH and that, and there is this resolution process, which is the Dose Reconstruction Review Subcommittee, which Dave Kotelchuck now heads. That is the trying of mediate process of to sort and resolve any issues that have come any findings that made in those primary are reviews.

The way we have selected cases has

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changed over time based Probability on of Causation, based on site, time period, type of cancer. Various other issues have come up. there has not been a consistent taking samples over time, but trying selective and focusing on what we thought were the sort of most important issues or issues that really weren't addressed in the samples that were being drawn earlier in that process.

It has taken, I think, a lot longer complete than imagined at to we ever the beginning of that. So, we are as quilty as everybody else in terms of not meeting our targets in terms of getting these completed. And particularly, the resolution process I think, as we all know, there is taken time. significant backlog in doing that. That backlog has been building up, despite efforts in trying to shorten it. Basically, it is just a lot of material to go through in a limited time and resources and some extent to be able to do that.

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I think that, general as а statement, we can say that the results of the methods being used and the application of those methods by DCAS have been improving. Reconstruction think the Dose Review Subcommittee is currently doing their second But I think if you look at the overall report. outcome, I think certainly, in general, it has been improved in terms of the application methods, the consistency and so forth. I don't think we want to lose sight of that in terms of what we do going forward.

We also had the other tier of method doing dose reconstruction reviews, the so-called blind reviews, was basically people would, SC&A would essentially try to recreate the calculations that being done based essentially primary on documentation, and so forth. That we have done limited number of. That was delayed getting started, and it takes, obviously, longer to do and longer to review. I don't

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think we really completely understand the value of doing that and how to sort of sort through in what conclusions we can reach because I don't think we have done enough of them to this point in time, though I think I would add that certainly the results of some of those blind reviews I think are helpful in understanding the process that goes on in some of the areas that need to be focused on in terms of the methodology and interpretation of information in there.

I think it is also important that we have, parallel to the dose reconstruction reviews, we have an almost entirely independent system that is looking at documents. These are Site Profile Reviews. SEC reviews. These are the various technical documents that are used in dose reconstruction, a large volume of them. Those are not always directly connected to the individual dose reconstruction reviews. As I said earlier, and I think we all know, often by the time the dose reconstruction

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review is done and then resolved, the methodology may have been changed; the case may have ended up in the Special Exposure Cohort and various other things have gone on.

And it is also the whole system is very dynamic. NIOSH and the Department of Labor essentially have a policy that if there is new information that becomes available and the methodology changes or, obviously, an SEC awarded, that is they go back and review previous claimants, and we will change those if it leads to a better outcome for the claimant. And so, the fact that it is so dynamic sort of makes our review process a little bit complicated.

So, the question is, what do we do right now? These are not the conclusions of the Work Group. These are sort of ideas that I will throw out there just to get us sort of talking, thinking about what we need to do going forward on that.

I think if you look at our original

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legislative mandate, and given what we done so far, that at least to some extent we need to continue the primary reviews. to decide how many we do. We may want to look we conduct those or how we resolve how those, the findings from those. But, essentially, it is a feasible way and helpful way to essentially verify that what is being done is correct.

I mean, it is important. I think that the original legislation did sort of see it as partly a QA/QC process. It is not just sort of an abstract, well, make sure they review it. It is reviewing a sample, verifying a sample of the dose reconstructions.

And so, I think we have to do that. That is how we originally planned it. I think our goal in terms of the percentage that we review, the amount of the sample, was maybe a little bit of optimistic, given the resources we had. But it is still, I think, an important part of what we do, and do that.

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Again, some examples that we talked about, I think we talked about in the Board meetings about what we could do. really need to review every part of the dose Ιf reconstruction? something is being perfectly every time, why do spend time we reviewing it every going back and for dose reconstruction? That doesn't make sense.

Do we want to focus on application just for new methodologies being used. A Site Profile, a TIB, or something has been updated. Really, should that be more of a focus? I think there are issues with identifying those dose reconstructions, but I think it could be done, but it might be more helpful in terms of making sure that we are fulfilling our mandate and that dose reconstructions are being properly done.

Another possibility that would help to sort of speed the process and probably improve the productivity was limiting the Subcommittee review to only where there has

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been a positive finding in the initial dose reconstruction review by SC&A. I believe there is a proposal or a writeup of a suggestion from SC&A that had come up about suggesting that sort of approach. I think that was just in the last week or so circulated to all of the Board Members. That could be done.

There are variations of that where, on certain ones, that you use a subcommittee of subcommittee the or а work group of subcommittee to handle part of that. It could individual be done when the Board Members participate in the dose reconstruction review, where they would review everything, full Subcommittee would only look at positive So, we need to think through if that findings. makes sense.

There's also in terms of blind reviews, I think we need to figure out how productive they are, how useful they are to the process. Do we want to increase the numbers that we do there, the proportion of those that

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are blind reviews? Do we want to modify the procedures that are used for blind reviews? Again, it may be too early to conclude anything on that, but I think we need to look at that.

And I think one of the other ways, I think, is we can think of other approaches that might be used. One that has occurred to me in terms of processing, looking at some of the blind reviews, is that there are a number of undocumented or limited documentation on methods that are used in actually doing the dose reconstructions.

It keeps coming up in the blind reviews where SC&A, and I think NIOSH has had the same experience, they go to do the blind review, recreate the dose reconstruction. They are off by a large margin. Well, it turns out that there was, either in the calculation or a methodology that had been developed within ORAU for doing those, that the dose reconstructor knew about and ORAU knew about, but nobody else seemed to be aware of, that had a large effect

on that dose reconstruction.

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At the same time, I think we have to recognize that we can't review every individual methodology that is being used. We have to recognize that the dose reconstructors, there is a certain amount of judgment involved what they are doing and what they can make -you know, the information they have is often They have to reach judgments on how limited. Some of these dose reconstructions to do that. are very complicated. So, we are never going to have a full documentation on that, a full methodology, and one that is going to have been reviewed by the Advisory Board or maybe even NIOSH, for that matter.

But, selectively, I think we need to develop some way of looking at that and making sure that at least those methodologies are sound and, secondly, that they are being applied consistently. Because I think one of the other things that we want to be sure of in looking at the dose reconstruction outcomes is

that there is consistency; that person, а people, two claimants in the same situation would, in terms of their exposure, would end up their with the estimate of dose same something close to the same estimate of their dose.

In the absence of sort of documentation or a methodology that is readily straightforward to check, it is certainly possible that there may not be consistency. There is turnover in personnel, lots of reasons that that is being done.

And again, this is not to say that ORAU is doing a bad job. I think they do a very good job and have really thought through a lot of these procedures, and so forth. But I think it does behoove us to make sure that there is some consistency in terms of how these methods are being applied.

And it came up in a recent Work Group meeting -- I forget which one -- no, it was actually a dose reconstruction review, the

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blind reviews where something, a set of methodologies or documentation that we weren't aware of or weren't completely aware of, I think is a better way of saying it, were being used for that.

This may be more a historical note, I recalled -- and actually Paul but Ι recalled, and I believe, Wanda, you were this Work Group also -- way back when, way back we actually had public work before meetings, before we had transcripts of group meetings, we had a Work Group on Quality Quality Control for the Assurance and Reconstruction Program. Dr. Andrade chaired it.

recall Ι there of was some sort I can't find it. Ted couldn't find report. it. It may be buried someplace in somebody's computer somewhere. It was basically just a set of recommendations to NIOSH in terms implementing a QA/QC program, which they were sort of in the process of just starting to do

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at the time, do that.

I mean, I will add, since then, the Dose Reconstruction Review Committee has I won't say formally reviewed the QA/QC program, but certainly were briefed on it by ORAU. There is a document that the Work Group has that sort of outlines that and a transcript from, I think, 2012 where that was discussed.

But, again, that is another approach to sort of looking at what is being done in terms of the consistency and the methodologies used, and particularly more likely the consistency in terms of the dose reconstruction reviews that could be looked at. I am not sure who should do that, but it is something to think about.

So, what happens next? The Work Group will be meeting again. We are planning to have a recommendation to the Board at our next meeting because I think we need to be able to start moving on with this. We may try to look at working with the Dose Reconstruction

Subcommittee, the Review Subcommittee, look at some different methodologies, sort of pilot some of the methodologies to be used, to try to understand what the impact might be in terms of resources and outcomes from different approaches.

At the same time the Subcommittee is doing a report to try to catch up and get a summary report to the Secretary on the dose reconstruction reviews up through -- what? -- the 13th set, I believe, and do that.

And we will be coming back to you.

I think certainly it is an important part of what the Board does.

The other thing I would sort of ask you to think about, because I think with all the SEC work we have done, and so forth, have sort of spent limited time hearing from being involved in what and sort of the Subcommittee has done. I think they have done a fine job, but I think a lot of us are not always aware of what is going on, and so forth.

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1	Given how this is really an
2	important mandate for the Board, I think we, as
3	a Board, also need to spend more time on this.
4	So, I think going forward, we are going to be
5	asking the Subcommittee to be reporting on a
6	more formal basis to us in terms of issues and
7	progress that is being made, because I think
8	that is really the best way to keep everybody
9	involved in what is going on.
10	So, let me stop there. I will be
11	glad to answer questions. Comments?
12	Complaints?
13	Go ahead.
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: This is Dave
15	Kotelchuck.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
17	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Several things
18	with respect to the DR Subcommittee. First, I
19	am quite pleased and I will talk about that
20	in my report later about the agreement
21	between NIOSH, ORAU, and SC&A with regard to
22	the blind cases. At the last meeting we

reviewed and had agreement in nine cases, and I will report on them a little bit later.

Ιt wasn't that there weren't disagreements, but in the disagreements it was found that the issue was that, in general, SC&A people were not aware of some οf the conditions on the ground in the plant, in the facility, which the NIOSH people made aware of, and then, they agreed that the NIOSH and ORAU had done the right thing, if you will. So, I do think that in the blind reviews at least there is a high level of agreement and very satisfying.

I was also significantly -- let me just express my own personal agreement with the approach that Ms. Behling suggested in her memo of July 15th about, essentially, talking about two types of reviews, one where SC&A and ORAU and NIOSH agree pretty well. Rather than going over that and having it explained to us, and where and why they agreed, we just simply look at it a week before, check that it is okay, and

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then discuss the areas where there remains disagreement or controversy.

So, that seems to me useful approach in terms of our dose reconstruction, and I would be willing to try it on a pilot basis. Obviously, we have not spoken Committee, as a Subcommittee, about that. at least as one person on the Committee, I do think that is a good approach and I am going to suggest it on a pilot basis, if people agree. I think Board folks should input on that, not just Subcommittee members.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks,
Dave.

On one hand, I think we can take comfort that there is good agreement, which means a good job is being done. At the same time, I think it is our job as a Board to be skeptical of that and making sure that what we are doing, the methods that we are doing as part of our review are not missing something when we do that.

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It is tricky because, again, I think we all think that ORAU and NIOSH in terms of doing the dose reconstructions are doing a good job and that it has improved over time, as the program has matured and people got experience. At the same time, we have to sort of maintain our independence and be skeptical of that and do that.

Paul?

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In parallel MEMBER ZIEMER: with suggestions, which have Kathy Behling's efficiency to them and Ι think maybe better use of discussion time, I was thinking something similar for the individual about Board groups who do the initial reviews. Loretta and I tried this earlier this week because we were reviewing our cases.

In the past when we reviewed those individual cases, the contractor, SC&A, who has already done a lot of work on each case, and the cases are presented usually by the individual who does the review. Of course,

they like to go over it in great detail and discuss in great detail what the Board Members have already read in the report.

(Laughter.)

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So, what we tried this time -- maybe others have done this -- was to say, just those findings and the let's focus on other -- what's other level, comments? the findings -- observations, and observations. unless the Board Members And Team have questions on the rest of it, we will just focus on that.

And we tried that. I thought it worked pretty well, and it cut our review time by more than half of what it usually takes. I just thought I would throw that into the mix here, as we are considering the whole review process, because other Board Members might have some pro or con comments on that approach.

We obviously don't want to miss something, but if we have read the reports and there are no findings, unless the Board Members

1 have issues to raise, it seems to me we use up a lot of additional contractor and Board time. 2 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Oh, Josie? Sorry, go ahead. 4 5 MEMBER BEACH: Thanks. So, had four interesting cases 6 7 ourselves, and two of them were pretty easy to 8 go through. However, we had two that were really interesting and brought up some issues 9 10 identified, that have been and you have 11 discussed them. wasn't really identified 12 that 13 the inefficiencies in the blind some of 14 SC&A reviews. doesn't always qet the 15 information on how they were done. And so, it 16 makes it inefficient for them to do their work 17 takes and it lot longer. that is а So, 18 something that needs to be addressed. 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Yes, and I 20 think that has been brought up. I think there 21 are attempts to try. At least we got a list of 22 the missing technical documents, or whatever

1	you want to call it, or methods for those.
2	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I know the
3	templates were one, but there were other
4	inefficiencies that were identified also.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. No, I
6	know.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. Thank you.
8	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: This is Dave
9	Kotelchuck.
10	But the concern is that, if the
11	NIOSH people feed too much information back to
12	SC&A, then the SC&A is not really doing a blind
13	review. If they do a blind review, they are
14	always not going to know quite what is
15	happening on the ground, and that gets cleared
16	up in the Subcommittee. But I don't see any
17	way of feeding the information to SC&A without
18	eliminating what should be a blindness.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, but the other
20	side of that, though, is that we are obligated
21	also to review methodology. And so, if we
22	don't have it and don't know about it, then it

is a little hard to review it, do that. 1 I mean, back to Dr. Ziemer's, which 2 3 don't agree with, having sat through long recitations of a report in great detail, maybe 4 5 far beyond what I am interested in, especially when it has got lots of calculations in it, but 6 7 at the same time, if the people at the Dose 8 Reconstruction Subcommittee level aren't going to be looking at those negative findings, 9 it 10 means none of the Board Members are going to be 11 sort of evaluating those negative findings at 12 all or questioning them in some way. So, it 13 would behoove us, for the Board Members who are 14 doing the review of the four cases, whatever 15 the number is, to be very vigilant about the 16 negative findings. 17 Exactly. That's MEMBER ZIEMER: 18 what I'm suggesting. 19 They CHAIRMAN MELIUS: have to 20 understand that and raise questions if they are 21 not --22 MEMBER Right. That's ZIEMER:

1	exactly what I was suggesting.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Focus on those.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, at least that
5	gets, again, more time on the positive
6	findings, but that sort of the negative
7	findings at least get
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, which are you
9	calling the negative?
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: The no findings?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The no findings.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, the no findings?
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: See, the no
15	findings, I think we have some obligation to
16	make sure that the no findings are no findings.
17	All right? Because SC&A could make a mistake
18	and miss something.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. Right. But,
20	if they say it's no findings and we have read
21	the report and we have a question, we still
22	have the obligation to raise it.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, but I am
2	saying it puts the onus on the individual Board
3	Members to
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: make sure they
6	do that as opposed to rather than saying,
7	"Well, I'm not sure I completely understand
8	that procedure," or whatever. "I will leave it
9	up to the Subcommittee because they know this
10	better." Yes.
11	Any other comments?
12	MEMBER MUNN: Dr. Melius?
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Wanda?
14	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, this is Wanda.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead.
16	MEMBER MUNN: I have a couple of
17	comments and one little sidebar.
18	The first comment has to do with a
19	question about the QA/QC group. Yes, you are
20	correct, we did, in fact, have a Work Group
21	which met quite extensively for a period of
22	months. And we did have a product. My memory

1	is the only artifact of that that may have
2	carried over was the recommendation that we
3	include on our checklist a definition of a
4	QA/QC difficulty when each case was being
5	reviewed. And that has, in fact, as you know,
6	occurred. We still do have a checklist
7	category
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
9	MEMBER MUNN: of this finding
10	being a QA/QC concern.
11	Now which takes it out of the
12	purview of technical findings, which are quite
13	a different thing. But I will check my records
14	to see if I have any information about that
15	product, but you are correct, it was done at
16	such a time that, even if I had an indication
17	of accessing the document, I suspect that it
18	may have been on a platform which I can no
19	longer read.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
21	MEMBER MUNN: I don't think I have
22	readable data prior to 2007.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
2	MEMBER MUNN: And I do think that
3	this document preceded that date, but I'll take
4	a look at it.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I was going
6	to say, just to interrupt that, no, I checked
7	with NIOSH, too, and I'm like three servers ago
8	in terms of my documentation, which probably in
9	that time has disappeared.
10	There are references to the Work
11	Group in the transcripts.
12	MEMBER MUNN: Yes. Yes, you are
13	correct. We were alive and well.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right, right.
15	Yes, I was getting worried when I couldn't find
16	it elsewhere.
17	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, well, we were
18	there.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
20	MEMBER MUNN: The other comment had
21	to do with the amount of time that has been
22	spent on the dose reconstruction effort in the

Subcommittee. I think sometimes it is fully appreciated by all those involved that the things that has occurred as moved forward probably process has anticipated by any of us at the time we put our process together. And that is the fact that many of our most sticky global technical issues actually end up being resolved in the Dose Reconstruction Subcommittee.

I think we had all sort of thought being resolved in a of them as Work Group Indeed, a significant number of them setting. But, when they are being resolved in Work are. Group meetings, they are also at the same time being held in abeyance often in the Dose Reconstruction Committee because they have accepted one or more of the cases that are being looked at there.

So, I think it behooves us to remember that one of our delays has been the matter of resolution of these major global technical questions which apply not to just a

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single site or to a single case, but involve a wide variety of cases, and they end up being resolved there in that venue.

The last little comment that is sidebar is that, when concerning we are ourselves with how much time spend doing we these things, early on we made the finding for ourselves that observations be were to exactly that; that our contractor would call to our attention things, either good or bad, but not of major consequence to the outcome of the case and would list those as observations.

then, there was a period of time where it was decided in the Subcommittee that observations might be of additional and, therefore, be consequence needed treated in the same manner as findings. So, there was a period of time where a great deal of effort was -- I shouldn't say "a great deal" -- but some effort was devoted to reworking the entire thinking behind observations, when all intents and purposes I believe that it has

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1	been the intent of the subcontractor to follow
2	our original direction, which was if there is
3	something you want to comment about, but that
4	we don't need to address, then call it an
5	observation.
6	I think we have gone back to more of
7	our original thinking. But at least a small
8	portion of our time away was sidetracked for a
9	while with, my point of view, unnecessary
10	attention to observations.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
12	Wanda.
13	Henry, you had a comment?
14	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, just a quick
15	comment. In going through the reviews, there
16	seems to me and I think I have been very
17	pleased with the lack of kind of individual
18	calculation-type errors, which would be almost
19	typo kind of things that occasionally are
20	found, but really it is the quality control and
21	the check on those is very good.

What I think our last review found

2	our one case which would have switched from one
3	conclusion to the other, then, was used for
4	another 50 cases in exactly the same way
5	because the basis document was problematic.
6	And I think those are the ones we really need
7	to pay attention to, rather than, yes, it is
8	unfortunate if there is a slight change, but
9	most of those, then, don't change the actual
10	outcome calculation by a factor of two or
11	anything like that.
12	So, I think if there any way we
13	could focus on more on those and discuss those,
14	I don't think we found that many of them, but I
15	think the template issue is one that we need to
16	look into more.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. As I
18	said, one of the things that had been mentioned
19	in our Work Group
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: was sort of
22	going at it from the opposite end.

is it is more the systematic things. In ours,

1	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is there a new
3	methodology out there that
4	MEMBER ANDERSON: That we're not
5	aware of.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. And
7	that's good.
8	I will add one final suggestion we
9	did just mainly, I think Grady Calhoun, to
10	make him apoplectic. I did suggest that the
11	other way of dealing with our backlog, or
12	whatever you want to call it, is that we could
13	have two Dose Review Subcommittees.
14	(Laughter.)
15	And more work, and so forth. I
16	think Grady thought trying to keep up with one
17	was enough at the time. So, we'll see.
18	Anyway, we will be back to you. We
19	will talk. We will update everyone at the
20	call, the Advisory Board call, whenever that
21	is, in a couple of months, and then, again, in
22	our November meeting we will be talking about

this at great length and, hopefully, get least part of this finalized, though I think some of the changes we make, we should really consider doing incrementally. Let's try not to do everything at once, but get things in place and change it along, feel as we ao as we comfortable and have evaluated that what we are doing is worthwhile.

So, anyway, thank you. If you have thoughts or suggestions, let us know and we will go from there.

We have a Board Member that has made a motion that we have a break now. So, we will follow him along. So, we will break now. Please be back here promptly at 11 o'clock. We have an SEC evaluation update, and petitioners we expect may very well be on the line. So, we want to start promptly at 11 o'clock. If you are not here, we will send somebody out to find you.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:22 a.m. and

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1	resumed at 11:01 a.m.)
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, and
3	welcome back. The next item on our agenda is
4	the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, New
5	York.
6	Tom? Your slides are here. I
7	didn't see you yet.
8	MR. KATZ: While I am at it sorry
9	to delay any longer but can I just check and
10	see if the SEC petitioners one of them was
11	having trouble getting onto the phone. Have
12	you had success?
13	MR. KIFER: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: Oh, very good. Okay.
15	Thank you.
16	MR. TOMES: Hello. My name is Tom
17	Tomes, and I am here to discuss the Carborundum
18	Company and the SEC petition evaluation.
19	Carborundum Company is in Niagara
20	Falls, New York. It is listed as an AWE from
21	
	1943 to 1944 and again from 1959 to 1967. The

1 again, from 1968 to 1992. And I will then, information 2 have some more on the covered 3 period here in a few minutes. and 1944, the Carborundum 1943 4 5 Company at Buffalo Avenue and Globar Point was 6 engaged in various phases of work for the MED 7 and listed as having worked on uranium rods and 8 a forming, coating and canning of rods. I will have some more update on this description also 9 10 in a few minutes, when I get into the specifics 11 of the work that was done. 1959 through 1967, 12 the company 13 manufactured plutonium uranium and carbide 14 pellets for an AEC research program which was 15 involved in research for fuel reactors, fuels. 16 In between the AWE periods, two 17 Carborundum had some work, radiological 18 that was not covered under this program. 19 NIOSH received petition а on 20 November 19, 2014. The petition requested that 21 we review all employees who worked in the area

of the Carborundum facility on Buffalo Avenue

from January 1st, 1943 through December 31st, 1976. So, this period covers both the AWE periods and a great deal of the residual period.

qualified NIOSH the petition on February 2nd, 2015 and was qualified based on that there was exposures not monitored. And NIOSH evaluated the Class of all employees the facility from 1943 through 1976, and completed our Evaluation Report on May 26th of We also issued a revision to that this year. to correct а couple of typographical errors that were made in the first revision. are recommending that no Class be added based on our evaluation.

For previous dose reconstructions, we have received 120 claims from the Department of Labor; 106 of those had employment in the period that we evaluated. We have completed 90, and none of those places had monitoring records, individual monitoring records.

We have examined various sources of

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information in our research. Our Research has 220 documents. Database We have also evaluated information from Battelle TBD-6000. have used Technical Information Bulletins for residual contamination, and we have also made efforts to interview former workers. For interviewed the evaluation, we seven However, we were not able to identify workers. any former workers for that first period from 1943 to 1944. And we also used the usual DCAS ORAU information bulletins that and we typically do in evaluating dose.

The facility listed two locations.

The description included two locations. One was the Buffalo Avenue facility, but they also had a facility called the Globar Plant, which is several miles away, that was not part of the petition. But the work that is described in the facility description did take place at the Buffalo Avenue facility.

I would like to give you a brief description of the Carborundum Company. It was

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founded by Edward Acheson in 1891. He was synthesize diamonds, attempting to and he produced a hard substance that he noticed would scratch glass, not knowing he had developed a silicon carbide. method for Не eventually found that he had a customer for that and formed a company in 1891 which moved to Niagara Falls in 1895. It became a very large company internationally, diversified different into abrasives and other products, and estimated to have 67,000 employees in the forties.

Here is a graphic of the facility on Buffalo Avenue. I haven't been able to identify the actual buildings that you see here, but it shows you the size of the plant, a very large place.

For the first AWE period in 1943, we have not found any information that tells us what that building that work was done in. As just mentioned, it was done by Carborundum, and the reference we have does not say the location.

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However, in 1953 they built at that time a state-of-the-art research and development facility. It opened in 1953, and that was the location of the work that was done during the second AWE period, which was the manufacturing of uranium refractory compounds and the uranium-plutonium carbide pellets.

Building 1 was a four-story building that had over 60,000 square feet.

Now I would like to just go through the scope of work. The description that you saw on the first couple of slides mentioned that they had performed various aspects of work regarding metal, different phases of it. But our research that we have done exhaustively on the 1943-to-'44 listing indicates that their work was limited to centerless grinding.

And the centerless grinding was experimental in nature and it was a short-term job. As a result of our research, we have contacted, we have talked with the Department of Energy and the Department of Labor, and they

actually making a change to the listing. listing you in the Evaluation So, see Report and in this presentation is The first AWE period is being changed changed. to June through September 1943 only, and the description is going to be similar to what you with experimental see here but centerless grinding, the uranium rods.

I was told I need to talk slower. They are trouble online. I need to slow down a little bit here.

The purpose of that work was to determine an abrasive that would actually work to grind uranium slugs. The AWE had a program to manufacture the uranium metal slugs for the effort and there was World War ΙI various companies that were doing machining of these. They were using lathes to do the rough grinding and using lathes to do the finish grinding, and there bottleneck in the production was а operations on doing the finish grinding.

One of the proposals was to try

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grinding, and result, centerless as а а contract was let out to Carborundum, who was the world leader in abrasives, to do testing to see if they could find an abrasive that work. According to the records we have, there was no issued medical purchase order and no supervision considered necessary.

And this is information from DuPont. DuPont had a contract through the University of Chicago to coordinate all the subcontractors with the metals program in 1943 to '44. This is where this information, most of this information we have came from DuPont records.

Work limits to the centerless grinding, pilot production grinding was not performed at Carborundum. The pilot production grinding was actually performed at Joslyn the next year I believe.

The total quantity of uranium slugs in Carborundum in the 1943 work was 10 pounds -- excuse me -- 30 pounds. It was 10 slugs of uranium that weighed 30 pounds total. And our

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records, we have shipping and receiving records from the various operations of the uranium metal work from 1943 and 1944. And those records indicate that Carborundum received those 30 pounds of uranium on June 1st of that year and return shipped them on September 27th. Based on these records is the they are pretty definitive records. They are That is the basis for, that and other precise. supporting information in the reports by DuPont is the basis for the proposed change, the change being made to the covered period.

The work that was done at Carborundum was actually done in June of that The report was issued on July 2nd. received the slugs on June 1st, and they tried four different abrasives. They tried different speeds, different angles. I'm not an expert on centerless grinder, but the report does describe they tried different angles, different speeds, the machine settings. They determined that the silicon carbide would grind it and

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they determined the speed that would work.

And after they determined some of the other abrasives would not work, they went back to the silicon carbide wheel, and then, they tried repetitive runs on I think seven slugs after that.

These results that I just summarized, they came from a report that was written at DuPont on July 2nd of that year. The shipping records indicate the reports were not actually returned until September 27th of that year.

As far as exposures during the first AWE period, there would be internal exposures from centerless grinding of uranium metal. think our surrogate data from other sites indicates in TBD-6000 that centerless grinding produces large significant amounts of airborne uranium. There would be an external dose from handling the uranium metal. And we know of no monitoring records that are available for this work. assume that they were exposed to We

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centerless grinding activities for the entire period that the metal was onsite, and that is to cover any other work they would have done, even though we believe the centerless grinding was limited to June.

The metal was still onsite, and we believe that the centerless grinding exposures would be bound to all the other work that they were exposed to. And that work I am assuming would be some cleanup effort because DuPont at that time we have no information what required of Carborundum, but at that time the other contractors that worked on that metal, they typically required them to return sweepings grindings, or or any contamination were required to be cleaned and returned.

For the intakes during the first AWE period, as I mentioned, we are going to assume the TBD-6000 inhalation intake values. These are the highest intake values in that TBD. When you look at all the different phases of

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uranium metal work and other uranium grinding is operations, the centerless the highest results. And those results are based on grinding being done without ventilation. also will estimate ingestion based on derived contamination levels.

TBD-6000 intakes The are from facilities operating that were few а years later -- whereas Carborundum was, I would say, would be the initial place for the centerless that was done on uranium, the work arindina TBD-6000 was that was done for а few years later in the fifties. But we do believe that applicable those are to the work done at Carborundum for a few reasons.

The source term at Carborundum was very low. As I mentioned, there was 30 pounds of uranium, 10 slugs. As far as the slug size, it is not specified, but what they shipped was what they called the Clinton slugs. And the typical Clinton slug finish size was 1.1 inch in diameter by 4 inches long. So, basically,

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they were small slugs. They received the rough sizes. They would be slightly larger than that. And so, the total amount of material was 30 pounds.

believe We do that we create significant airborne hazard because the grinding, they would be starting and stopping operations, and some of these, there would be They even mentioned there was chatter chatter. on some of the abrasives they used. So, they were generating dust. We just don't have any data for the amount. So, that is the reason we are using TBD-6000.

believe that the air We concentrations for grinding without ventilation was also applicable to Carborundum. One of the other reasons that we believe that this would be bounding is because Carborundum, even though they may have had very high concentrations of air for some of this grinding work, at other times it was downtime for changing the braces. They mentioned they frequently stopped

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grinding wheels. address the Ιt all was experimental, and prior this time to they didn't even know which wheels would work. So, they were actually trying grinding wheels; was not effective at all.

We using the values from are TBD-6000 for the pre-1951 era, which takes into consideration the longer workweek. And we also propose that the values be signed the TBD-6000 does based on operator dose and other workers who were exposed that significantly.

For the first residual period, which starts after the end of the operations in 1943, the air concentrations we using from are TBD-6000. We are assuming they settled at a given rate and time. These methods are in TBD-6000, and we are proposing specified that we use those methods which we have used in other sites and continue to use.

Once we have determined contamination levels by those methods, we refer to OTIB-70 which specifies methods for

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resuspension and source term depletion. We use the source term depletion default values in OTIB-70. And finally, for the external dose from residual contamination, we use those same contamination levels combined with dose rate factors for external dose.

second AWE period The started in 1959. Carborundum had several contracts. Two of these were with the AEC and five of those subcontracts contracts were with United involved reactor fuel development. Nuclear; Some of this was simply experimental in nature, it was actually producing pellets. and some All those contracts were very similar. were the Power Fuel Development Program for the and some of it was done in conjunction with AEC's work with Uratom for finding fuels for fast fuel reactors.

The two AEC contracts, the first one which occurred in 1959, this one did not involve plutonium. It was the second period we worked it here. The 1959 work was uranium

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compounds, uranium nitride and carbide, uranium silicate. They were studying these three alternatives for reactor fuels. The objective of this was to come up with a method to make the materials and then to see if there would be an alternative fuel for pellets for reactors.

The subcontracts with United Nuclear were related. They also involved synthesizing uranium compounds and in this case plutonium compounds. It was for fuel development. This was a little broader-scope work. It involved actually streamline work and production work. They were developing mixed uranium monocarbide fuels.

United Nuclear was the prime contractor with the AEC. They were responsible for designing the program and fuel irradiation and evaluation. Carborundum was responsible for developing the methods to fabricate the fuel pellets.

For this work in 1959 through 1967,
I believe there were seven contracts. Building

1. this the research and development was building I mentioned earlier which opened 1953. Ιt had experimental furnaces, an electron microscope, an x-ray installation. Ιt was equipped with glove boxes and various other equipment.

We do not know the precise layout of the uranium work. We do know that glove boxes were employed. The first work in 1959 was actually in a separate location. It was on the same floor, but it was not in the same work as the later work for plutonium.

plutonium facility The contract actually was signed in 1959 to construct to a plutonium facility. It became operational It was located on the fourth floor. 1961. Ιt was 15-feet wide by 48-feet long. It included separate changeout There's quite room. specific details available on how a design was fully contained with six glove boxes. The work areas were ventilated.

There were inert atmospheres in the

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glove boxes. There were six glove boxes total. Three of them had the helium atmospheres, three with air atmospheres; constructed with aluminum. One of the boxes had a method, a door where they could get materials out and, also, used it by a bag-out procedure.

floor plan This was а of the plutonium facility. It shows the glove boxes, and on the left end of that is the changeout I don't have a picture of it here, but one of the references we had has a picture of the room, and when you get all this equipment in the room, it was a fairly small work area. It was, I would say, maybe no more than two people could have worked in there. the interviews that we did, the guy said he was the one that worked in there. He said he worked in there alone.

I probably got a little ahead of myself on some of these bullets here. But I am just going to reiterate this here. I'm going through the process they actually did on the

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They were developing synthesized uranium nitride and the carbide and the silicon compounds. They fabricated that into small bodies for testing. Then, they would actually analyze the physical properties of the pellets.

The process involved uranium being reacted with carbon, nitrogen, and silicon They actually experimented with compounds. different compounds and different ways of doing The procedure was pretty much a standard this. procedure, but as far as the exact compounds and times and things like that, they varied during the research to determine what that would work best.

They typically would mix compounds together, dry-ball mill it for, I believe some of the references say 48 hours. I believe that may have varied with this experiment they were doing pressing the pellets.

Their experiments also include cold pressing, hot pressing, and they used sintering

methods also, which the idea here I believe was for them to get as dense a pellet could. believe they had near theoretical density these pellets. Their on some of included different experiments also furnaces tied to atmospheres.

After they fabricated the materials, they did different tests the on materials, including thermal expansion and density measurements, connectivity. X-ray fluorescence is mentioned as being used. And they also reported just other various properties. This information is available in progress reports, AEC progress reports, and in final reports of the contract.

As far as the amount of material, firm handle do have the total we а on quantities produced, but we do have information at different small amounts and different times. They produced batches of uranium many monocarbide ranging from 30 grams total to 6 grams total per batch. I believe they produced

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less of the silicon and nitrogen compounds because just their reports seem to be focusing more on the uranium carbide.

We have no specific information on the controls that were used. However, we do know that they had shut down operations for a couple of months because they had to replace a glove box. This is consistent with some of the descriptions of how they contained work.

The work in the plutonium, the plutonium first arrived onsite in 1960. So, the contract with the plutonium actually was signed in 1959, but, as I mentioned, the first part of that work was actually constructing a facility to do the work in.

The specific compound they were going produce uranium-plutonium to was monocarbide. The pellets were to substitute in the fast fuel reactor. the core of Other people, Carborundum, would test the not characteristics of the fuel.

And one of the primary goals of this

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program from the AEC was the reduced fuel cost. So, there is quite a bit of information on fuel cost in the records.

The work was performed in the new The facility was facility, I mentioned. as first tested with uranium only before introduced plutonium plutonium. the The arrived in 1960. The first shipment from Hanford I believe was 500 grams. I think the total plan through the 1963 period 3 kilograms total of plutonium.

Once they proved the system was effective, that it was an operational facility, Pu was introduced in March 1961. These pellets were a mixed UPu carbide, and most of those were 95 percent uranium and 5 percent plutonium ratio, but they also had some campaigns in there where they used 20 percent up to plutonium.

The process was performed in glove boxes, and they had restrictions on mass per batch and total mass in operation. They would

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mix the uranium and oxide powders with carbon. They would ball-mill those together. I believe that occurred over a couple of days, I think 48 hours in ones that I remember reading about.

After they got the compounds thoroughly mixed, they would heat it to form a Then, they would crush that clinker clinker. to a fine powder and, then, cold press it and sinter it to form a dense pellet. Once the pellet was formed, they would grind the pellets the basic ship. That is and inspect and description of the process available in the report on the program.

Besides the basic process, they had to the fuel, they had to test the pellets, examine the physical properties, and do x-ray fraction analysis.

There was also work, I noticed in the record it mentioned there was five particular subcontracts. The first two were associated with fabricating the facility and producing the pellets for the test for the

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reactor, but there were also additional smaller contracts that were just basically examining different methods to fabricate and synthesize the pellets.

After the work with the plutoniumuranium fuel fabrication project in 1965, they also had a contract with AEC in 1966 to study method to synthesize alternate uraniuman which involved plutonium carbide, COprecipitating the compound with a mixture of Whereas, the previous work had been nitrates. done mostly with mixing oxides.

And that work in six months, that last contract work, I believe started -- I don't remember the exact month, but it was a six-month period total that overlapped between 1966 and 1967.

For monitoring data, the people we interviewed mentioned that they had bioassay samples. However, we have not located any, nor have we located any contamination surveys. We have air sample results available from uranium

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work in 1959 and 1961, and we have air samples from plutonium work in 1961 also. plutonium air samples, I believe they are from the month after the operation started then, again a few months later. We have not identified any external dosimetry dosimetry data or records for individuals.

The uranium general air dust samples were taken in November 1959 and April 1961. the results are illegible Some οf in the records, but we have nine legible results. All those results have positive values nine of recorded.

The highest result was 60 dpm per cubic meter from the furnace room, and these descriptions included the furnace room, just basically a general description of where the sample was taken and what was being done.

This is a fairly low result, but we believe that it is attributable to the controls that were in place in the facility. They

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worked in glove boxes. It was controlled atmospheres in much of the work. It was a fairly well-contained operation, according to the records we have.

For the plutonium work, we have 16 air samples from in June and April of 1961. Six were breathing zone samples. Three those were positive. The highest was .76 dpm per sample. We also have 10 general The highest was 22 dpm per sample. samples. These air sample results are from HASL, Health and Safety Laboratory, reports. Some of these results were reported, between the uranium and plutonium, some of the results reported dpm per meter and others reported in sample. The ones that reported per sample, we also have the flow rate of air sampler as well as the time. So, we easily can convert that to dpm per cubic meter for concentration.

We analyzed that to use it to estimate intakes to workers from the uranium work and plutonium work. For the uranium work,

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we have general area samples only and we have analyzed that data, and we are assuming that the 95th percentile of that data represents the air exposed to by support workers. And for an operator, we would double that value. This is consistent with ratios provided in TBD-6000.

plutonium work, For the the samples were categorized as both general area Actually, if we combine and breathing zone. those all together, we have a distribution that is favorable. That was a small plutonium area, and some of those general air samples actually higher than the BZ samples. I believe that could be attributed to the fact that it was a smaller area and some of those samples indicate they were placed in locations would be similar to a person's breathing zone. And it is more favorable to consider all data together in this case.

For the external dose, TBD-6000 is assumed to bound the dose from uranium. We used a graded approach for the different worker

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categories, similar to what we have in other sites.

We do not believe neutron doses are applicable to the uranium carbide, nitrogen, and silicon compounds being worked, but we do take the photon and electron doses from TBD-6000.

This area of work is consistent with the same timeframes of TBD-6000 work. As further justification, we do believe that these doses would be bounding because the work at Carborundum did not involve large amounts of material. Compared to the large production facilities, it was a smaller source term.

We also estimate dose from residual contamination after the end of the work. The uranium workers, their concentrations that we have derived from their sample data, as used in methods in TBD-6000, as I mentioned earlier, from the first period, we used the methods specified in that document for settling and the subsequent resuspension per the OTIB-70 methods

and default factors. As well, the external doses from contamination is estimated from that containment level as well.

That summarizes the methods. Ι would like to mention that we did not example dose reconstructions to the Board prior We had some changes to to this presentation. make from previous methods we had used in dose reconstructions. Our research has indicated that we had some more information available, and we have also had comments from the Dose Reconstruction Subcommittee on а Carborundum dose reconstruction which identified the -- I think my slide may be missing something.

The external doses from the plutonium and uranium work, modeled we have mentioned from the uranium Ι we used TBD-6000 doses for that work. The plutonium work, the external doses from that comes from MCNPX modeling. had modeled this We previously, and SC&A had reviewed our methods for that MCNPX model for the external doses for

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plutonium work. And they had some comments on that. ORAU has been working on that model, and they revised those calculations, taking more information into consideration. And so, we have been working on that.

We also had some other changes due to the information in the earlier period that I discussed that is different from what was originally listed. And so, our methods have been revised. I had some comments on the first draft of those that we got a week or so ago, and I believe ORAU has got those addressed and transferred them to thev just us today I believe Bomber has asked those to yesterday. be transferred to those Board's folder. am sorry we don't have those available, but we trying the work revision to get MCNPX are incorporated into those.

Are there any questions?

The last slide is that we believe we can reconstruct both internal and external doses.

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1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Two things I want
2	to say. One is, for those of you that are on
3	the line I believe the petitioners are
4	but our procedure is the Board Members will ask
5	questions to Tom and NIOSH, about the report.
6	And then, we will, after that period is over,
7	then we will give the petitioners an
8	opportunity to make comments, if they wish to.
9	I just want to understand this
10	correctly. This report is incomplete or about
11	to undergo revision?
12	MR. TOMES: No, the report is
13	complete. What we did not get to you is the
14	example DRs, the sample DRs.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because the method
16	is being changed, is what I heard you say?
17	MR. TOMES: No, the methods
18	specified in the ER are the methods I presented
19	here. However, to take those methods and to
20	convert those into a dose reconstruction
21	required some work.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So, it is

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1	being changed.
2	But No. 2 is the covered period is
3	being changed also?
4	MR. TOMES: Yes.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And do we have a
6	timetable on that?
7	MR. TOMES: The change, we have
8	received a notice from both the Department of
9	Energy and the Department of Labor on that
10	change, and it is effective I don't know; it
11	has not gone out in the Register, but we have
12	received it. That change is being made now.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: We have received
14	letters from both DOE and DOL that concur with
15	our proposed cover period, which is what?
16	June to September of 1943. And the listing,
17	DOE who has the database, the defined
18	facilities database, that will be updated very
19	shortly. I am not exactly sure of the date,
20	but it will be.
2021	but it will be. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay.

1	change is effective. They both have concurred
2	with it.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But the
4	definition, what you reviewed or
5	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we reviewed
6	what was proposed, what was petitioned, and
7	what the description was when we prepared the
8	Evaluation Report. The change in covered
9	period to 1943 occurred this week. We got the
10	correspondence this week.
11	MR. TOMES: I would note that we did
12	not contact DOE or DOL about our results. We
13	actually through the process of going through
14	all of the records and obtaining information.
15	And our report reflects the records we have.
16	After review by DOE they reviewed our
17	records and provided no additional records to
18	support the 1944 work.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I just wanted to
20	try to understand what we were reviewing here
21	and what we have received in the last 48 hours
22	that we weren't told about. But that's okay.

1	Questions? Paul, I believe you were
2	first. Or, Josie, okay.
3	MEMBER BEACH: I really have more of
4	a comment than a question. It just so happens
5	one of our blind reviews was for this site.
6	The review was for the full time period. There
7	were six actual findings, which is a little
8	unusual because it is the highest amount of
9	findings in one of our reviews that I have come
10	across. Four of them were high. One of them
11	takes into account the surrogate data, which
12	there is a question on.
13	So, this is an interesting site. We
14	don't generally have two periods with two
15	residual periods. So, I would recommend that
16	this be looked at further with a Work Group.
17	I also believe there is no Site
18	Profile with this.
19	So, anyway, those are just some of
20	my comments.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul?
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: My first question

1	has to do with the first residual period. If I
2	understood correctly, there was not any cleanup
3	after that initial work or was there?
4	MR. TOMES: We have no information
5	at all on that.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: So, you're assuming
7	no cleanup?
8	MR. TOMES: Yes. Yes.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: I was looking for
10	the actual value used for the depletion rate or
11	the change in air concentrations. We are using
12	the ten to the minus fifth?
13	MR. TOMES: We did, yes.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. Okay. Thank
15	you.
16	My second question had to do with
17	x-ray defraction. I think in the paper you
18	talked about using some methodology developed
19	by Lubenau because x-ray defraction units in
20	this time period were typically not well-
21	shielded or they were shielded on an ad hoc

1	Has the methodology was used been
2	reviewed at all? Has SC&A reviewed that as
3	well?
4	MR. TOMES: I don't know if SC&A has
5	or not. This was based, I believe, on some
6	work done for Sandia.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Mm-hmm. Well, I
8	just know from experience the early defraction
9	units were problematic in terms of exposures.
10	And none of these folks had finger badges or
11	anything, right, as far as we know?
12	MR. TOMES: Well, according to some
13	records we have, one reference indicated
14	that one of the AEC reviews I read
15	recommended that they maybe should finger
16	badges on them, but that is the only reference
17	I have seen to that.
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. Well, my main
19	issue was simply if we have any sort of review
20	of Lubenau's I think it was Lubenau that
21	MR. TOMES: I can't recall the name.
22	Sorry.

MEMBER ZIEMER: -- that had done 1 some studies on that type of X-ray looking at 2 3 scatter, and so on. I just wondered if it had been reviewed independently to see how well it 4 5 might apply here. 6 I think I agree with Josie, we need 7 to have this looked at. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Henry? 8 9 MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, our case 10 review was kind of serendipitous to have it 11 at the same time and, come out then, different issues raised. I think it would be 12 13 worthwhile reviewing those comments and that 14 specific case review at the same time as going 15 over this. 16 But my question to you is on the 17 actual measurements used versus the TBD-6000. 18 I think there was some mention in Subpart R, 19 and I don't recall it. Have you ever looked at 20 that? Okay. So, there's other parts of 6000 21 that seem to have been involved here.

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you're saying it is of the same time period. But usually when we use a surrogate, it is the same time period, but it is at the time we are attributing or the surrogate data we are using for subsequent rather than pre-time. Ιt seems here this is really startup. Yes, they tried all of different sorts or several different grinding materials. We don't know. Did it just grind it down to -- did it not grind it at all and create more fume than it did dust?

of kind So, there are lots of I am not sure that TBD-6000, startup issues. where you are using data that you've got an operation, it is running, and they are doing So, it is somewhat of a steadymeasurements. state, where here it could have been somewhat different. I am just curious as, do you have any information to suggest that, in fact, it truly comparable to the subsequent 6000 was data we are using?

MR. TOMES: Well, we have no air

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samples to compare. So, from that respect, no. But it is based on the fact that the centerless grinding in TBD-6000, I believe it is 5480 dpm per cubic meter is the value in TBD-6000, a pretty high air concentration. And that based on grinding. We know that that produces a very high air concentration at other sites. they had ventilation We assume no at Carborundum. And you make a point that we don't know precisely what the differences could be. Because, like you mentioned, some of these did not ground, just made dust. We also know that they have said that some of these abrasives just would not grind. little bit But we do have a of grinding work. details the on Once they

But we do have a little bit of details on the grinding work. Once they determined what would work, they mentioned they did so many passes and taking off like .002 inches per patch or something.

MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes. I'm just concerned. As you say, the grinding was a

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1	process that created relatively-high exposure.
2	My concern is, might this operation, when they
3	were kind of experimenting and going on,
4	resulted in even higher values that we are not
5	really accounting for here?
6	MR. TOMES: I think
7	MEMBER ANDERSON: And you're
8	confident that your bounding is high rather
9	than
10	MR. TOMES: I think, from my
11	personal point of view, it is I think
12	instantaneously you could have had higher
13	concentrations there or any site because your
14	air sample result is an average over the time
15	the sample ran out. And so, I say, yes, you
16	could have an instantaneous concentration
17	higher than what we are using. But I do
18	believe that it should be bounding on average
19	concentration for the work they did.
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other Board
22	Members? Phil? And then, Bill. Phil was

1	first. Yes, sorry.
2	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Using TBD-6000,
3	do you have another facility? I assume this is
4	natural uranium they were working with?
5	MR. TOMES: Yes.
6	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: And centerless
7	grinding is a common procedure in any metal
8	industry. Did they ever take any kind of
9	measurements as far as breathing zones or
10	anything that you are aware of?
11	MR. TOMES: Carborundum?
12	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
13	MR. TOMES: Not that I'm aware of,
14	no.
15	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now Bill. Sorry.
17	MEMBER FIELD: On your page it talks
18	about previous dose reconstructions, up toward
19	the top. You have cases submitted, 106 that
20	met the criteria for the evaluation period. Do
21	you know how many of those were from the first
22	period versus the second? I'm just curious.

1	MR. TOMES: No, I don't. I do
2	believe I had looked at that, but I don't
3	recall.
4	MEMBER FIELD: And it sounds like
5	you don't really have any idea how many people
6	were potentially exposed for either period?
7	MR. TOMES: Well, the total number
8	of people, no. We do know that most of the
9	work was plutonium work. One of the
10	interviewees said that he worked in there by
11	himself doing the work.
12	MEMBER FIELD: Yes, that's what I am
13	trying to figure out, the 106.
14	MR. TOMES: Well, I don't believe
15	that means that they all worked on that
16	material.
17	MEMBER FIELD: Yes. Right.
18	MR. TOMES: It was just
19	MEMBER FIELD: It just seems like it
20	needs further investigation.
21	MR. TOMES: I was looking.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes, yes.

1	Board Members on the call, do you
2	have any questions for Tom?
3	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes, I do.
4	Dave.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, Dave, go
6	ahead.
7	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I have a lot of
8	concerns about the second AWE period. It
9	appears that you are using, you said you are
10	using the TBD-6000 for the machining. But what
11	you describe of the work in the second period
12	seems to me to go far beyond.
13	First, there was a lot of glove box
14	work. They were mixing powders and ball
15	milling in the plutonium. With the uranium,
16	they were cold pressed. It just doesn't sound
17	like machining was the central part of what
18	they were doing. This is for the second part.
19	I, therefore, find the use of TBD-6000 for
20	machining doesn't seem appropriate to me for
21	the kind of work that was being done, which is

and much more

experimental

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That

mixed.

1	concerns me.
2	Tom?
3	MR. TOMES: Yes?
4	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: What is your
5	thought?
6	MR. TOMES: I understand. I
7	understand your question. I asked the same
8	question myself. And there is no clear answer
9	to that. I anticipated there would be some
10	debate on this.
11	MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu
12	Hinnefeld, if I can offer something.
13	The TBD-6000 proposal is for the
14	uranium work
15	MR. TOMES: Yes.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: in the forties.
17	We have a certain amount of air-sampling data.
18	For the uranium-plutonium work, we have a
19	certain amount of air-sampling data. So, it is
20	just the external dose issue that we might be
21	using TBD-6000 for in the later years, right?
22	MR. TOMES: Well, the first two

years in the second period were uranium work only, and we are referring to TBD-6000 for those external doses.

MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.

Ιf MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Ι may that the dust samples, the air samples with the dust certainly make it a reasonable judgment on the internal exposure. I am worried about the external exposure. There were lots of different kinds of things being done. just say, well, machining. And the uranium and plutonium appear to me to have been done simultaneously, in many cases the UPu carbide.

So, I am worried that the external exposure in the second period is just not well-characterized. It is not well-described by TBD-6000.

And I have to say I have a sense that this was done in a restricted facility, building 1 on one or two floors. If the TBD-6000 is not appropriate, then is there some reasonable thought about saying people who work

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1	just in that part of the facility we cannot
2	adequately describe the exposure, particularly
3	with respect to external?
4	MR. TOMES: Well, I would like to
5	refer back to what Stu just mentioned. We did,
6	for all the plutonium work which involved the
7	mixture of plutonium and uranium, we are not
8	using TBD-6000 for any of those doses. The
9	external doses for that work is being modeled
10	by MCNPX, which we
11	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Excuse me. That
12	last thing, I didn't hear you.
13	MR. TOMES: We used MCNPX to model
14	external doses in the glove box work for the
15	plutonium-uranium mixture. And that we are
16	assuming for 1961 through 1967. Those were
17	some of the doses that was commented on in the
18	dose reconstruction review that we have been
19	looking at. We modeled that exposure for
20	photons, electrons, and neutrons.
21	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay. I would
22	like to look at that again. We will probably

1	have a chance to look a little bit more at
2	this. I would like to look at that then.
3	MR. TOMES: Okay.
4	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
6	Dave.
7	Any other Board Members have
8	questions? I mean, I think everybody has lots
9	of them, but that they feel they need to ask
10	now.
11	(No response.)
12	Okay. Let's give the petitioners,
13	if they wish to make comments, you are welcome
14	
	to do so. You need to identify yourself if you
15	to do so. You need to identify yourself if you are going to make comments.
15	are going to make comments.
15 16	are going to make comments. MR. KIFER: Yes. I am Robert Kifer.
15 16 17	are going to make comments. MR. KIFER: Yes. I am Robert Kifer. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
15 16 17 18	are going to make comments. MR. KIFER: Yes. I am Robert Kifer. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. MR. KIFER: I would like to make a
15 16 17 18 19	are going to make comments. MR. KIFER: Yes. I am Robert Kifer. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. MR. KIFER: I would like to make a comment

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: All right. Well,
2	we are taking comments. I don't think
3	questions, we are not going to go back and
4	forth on a series of questions. But you are
5	welcome to make comments.
6	MR. KIFER: Okay, I'll make
7	comments.
8	I would like to know, in these
9	papers we got, when it says that my dad was
10	calculated at 41.59 percent of he had lung
11	cancer. He was exposed to radiation. Now I'm
12	not satisfied with NIOSH's, you know, how they
13	found the dose. It sounds to me like nobody
14	knows; they're not sure. They think it's, you
15	know, not finalized or anything.
16	And one thing I want to say, too,
17	that he had the three top cancers. He had
18	lung, bone, and liver, and that was the three
19	top ones for that type of work.
20	Actually, he worked there, he
21	started there in '35. So, he worked for quite
22	a few years there. To me, there don't seem

1	like there's any proof that it should be put
2	into SEC.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, okay. Thank
4	you.
5	Is there another petitioner that
6	would like to make comments?
7	(No response.)
8	If not
9	MR. KIFER: She's not on?
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't hear
11	anybody.
12	MR. KIFER: Okay, my sister
13	MS. KNAPP: Now can you hear me?
14	Can you hear me now?
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, not well, but
16	try to speak up.
17	MS. KNAPP: Okay. All right.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's better,
19	yes.
20	MS. KNAPP: Okay. Yes, I just have
21	the same things to kind of say that my brother
22	said, but, also, like when my father would come

1	home, he would have a terrible odor and his
2	clothes would have to be taken off and my mom
3	washed them all the time. And she also
4	contracted cancer. We don't know if that has
5	anything to do with it.
6	So, right now, it sounds like you
7	still have a lot of things to go over with
8	Carborundum Company, correct?
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct.
10	MS. KNAPP: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And that may
12	change, could change the dose reconstruction
13	and the outcome of that.
14	MS. KNAPP: Right. Okay.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
16	MS. KNAPP: Okay. Thank you.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
18	Board Members, do we have a
19	recommendation?
20	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I will make a
21	recommendation that we move this to a Work

1	(Laughter.)
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. Is there an
3	appendix for this at all? I don't recall for
4	Carborundum. And it is not 100 percent
5	TBD-6000, is it? Is it more than 50 percent
6	TBD-6000?
7	(Laughter.)
8	MEMBER ANDERSON: All of the uranium
9	estimates are TBD-6000, I think. Even in the
10	second period, the estimates, the external
11	estimates are all using 6000 for uranium, not
12	the plutonium.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: To be fair to Paul
14	and his Work Group, I think it is a question of
15	does it make sense in terms of workload, and so
16	forth, to take this on.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: Currently, we have
18	GSI issues we are still dealing with, also
19	Joslyn, and there is a third one.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But, I mean, I
21	would be open to a separate Work Group. We

might want to overlap a little bit with

1	TBD-6000 Work Group to get some continuity on
2	that, but I am not sure that is even necessary.
3	What we could do is we could task
4	SC&A to review, but let's set up a separate
5	Work Group. There were lots of volunteers the
6	last time we sort of redid some of our Work
7	Groups a couple of months ago. We only had to
8	break a few arms to get people involved.
9	So, if everyone will think about
10	that, we will do that. We will set up the Work
11	Group. We will get that appointed. And sort
12	of in parallel, we will have SC&A doing their
13	review.
14	Okay. I don't think we need a
15	formal motion to do that.
16	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: That sounds
17	good.
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: Some from TBD-6000
19	ought to be on it just so we don't get
20	conflicting uses.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Absolutely. Yes.
22	No, I agree.

for the petitioners online, 1 Yes, are doing is we are deferring any 2 3 action on this Evaluation Report. We are going to set up, essentially, it is a Subcommittee, 4 5 what we call a Work Group of the Board. will do their review. You will be informed of 6 7 those Work Group meetings and what's going on 8 there and all the documents that are developed, and so forth. 9 10 also have a contractor that 11 independent of NIOSH that will be reviewing the 12 entire report and reporting back to the Work 13 Group and, then, to the Board. 14 But you will be kept involved to the 15 extent that you want to and certainly informed 16 on what's going on with that effort. 17 MS. KNAPP: Okay. 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I would add 19 this is for NIOSH -- I really found this 20 report to be extremely hard to follow when it 21 got to the end in terms of exactly what

it was the issue on

Maybe

being done.

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the

1 individual dose reconstruction, you know, sample dose reconstruction. 2 3 But there are also surrogate data Although Tom addressed some of issues here. 4 5 them in passing, they really weren't addressed 6 very coherently or formally in the report or 7 I think that would have helped presentation. 8 to sort through this. I am not sure it would change what action we took today, but certainly 9 10 in terms of understanding a report, 11 forth. I confess I read this twice on my way out here on the airplane and, then, gave up and 12 13 watched the movie instead. 14 (Laughter.) 15 MEMBER Ιt hard ANDERSON: was 16 there are two periods and different 17 processes. 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and then, it 19 kept referring back to other procedures. So, 20 you never could get a handle on exactly what 21 was being done. MEMBER ANDERSON: 22 In all fairness,

1	it wasn't as simple
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It was not a
3	simple, yes
4	MEMBER ANDERSON: as it first
5	appeared.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right, right.
7	Yes. Exactly.
8	But, again, just for future
9	reference, it would have been helpful. Good.
10	We have time going forward that we
11	are scheduled for our lunch break at 12:30.
12	So, I was going to suggest we try to get a few
13	of the Work Group reports out of the way,
14	updates. And then, we will break by 12:30. We
15	have an hour-and-a-half for lunch. Come back
16	at 2:00.
17	I would advise you to get back early
18	because, whenever LaVon gives a presentation,
19	there is usually large crowd that comes in and
20	seats may be tight to come in, you know. So,
21	we will be aware of that.
22	But let's try to do a few of the

reports.

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Ι would again, remind also, everybody we will do this after lunch, after LaVon's, we have the public comments, which you received, we will go over. And we also have some dates for future meetings or time periods And so, if you can look for future meetings. at your calendar, or whatever you need to do, and that goes for the people on the phone also when we address that, which we will probably do right after LaVon's presentation. So, a little after 2:15 or so, then we are ready to get that issue addressed and try to schedule a meeting.

So, why don't we start with the Subcommittees since we usually leave them until the end, for a change? Dave Kotelchuck, can you give a report on your Subcommittee?

MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Sure. Let me give a report on the Dose Reconstruction Subcommittee.

As I mentioned earlier -- well, let me first give background. As of our April

1 meeting, the SC&A has been assigned 14 blind Two of them were in the first contract 2 3 period. At that point, they did not do a PoC. That has since changed, at our request from our 4 5 latest meeting, our June meeting. 6 But, following that, we looked 7 they got six blinds -- can you hear me okay? 8 MR. KATZ: Yes, Dave, you're very clear. 9 10 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay. They have 11 six blinds from Set 17 and six blinds assigned 12 from Set 20. At our June 24th meeting, we went 13 through all six of Set 17. We actually started 14 with the Allied Chemical Phosphate Plant 15 Florida, which was a case where there was 16 disagreement that one was above 50 percent and 17 the other was below. And so, there 18 disagreement in outcome, potential outcome, and 19 we spent a lot of time on that. 20 Eventually, what we came to agree on 21 was that the NIOSH/ORAU folks had followed the 22 existing rules at that time and their results

were correct. And so, although there was initially a disagreement, in fact, the NIOSH one was appropriate, and the SC&A folks agreed on that. So, that was the only one where there was potential disagreement -- hold it just one second, please -- potential disagreement.

All the others, the SC&A and NIOSH had similar PoCs; that is to say, above below 50 percent. We did Rocky Flats. There was a Rocky Flats one. There was a difference in the extent of the PoC, even though they were both below 50 percent. And when we looked at the difference, again NIOSH was correct in that the NIOSH people knew of, I think, if I'm not mistaken, it was occupational medical dose that at issue, and the NIOSH people had data that showed that they assessed that correctly. there was agreement in the end, and the that the original agreement was dose reconstruction was the correct one.

Three through six, the remaining ones for Hanford and Grand Junction, X-10, SRS,

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and Fernald, the remaining four -- excuse me -- there was good agreement. All of them, the Subcommittee agreed were remarkably close and very good.

And then, at the latter part of the meeting, we went through the first three blind cases of Set 20. There was agreement on all three of those by both groups and the Subcommittee, the NCS, Y-12, and Brookhaven.

So, we reviewed nine cases, and there was agreement in all of the cases in terms of the PoCs being close together. And the two where there were differences, the NIOSH people had followed the proper procedures, when the conditions in the field were explained to the SC&A folks.

So now, since then -- well, we will have another meeting soon to discuss the other three in Set 20 -- but, in addition, we tasked SC&A to take a look at the first two blind cases they looked at during their first contract period. We received a review of that.

1	One of the two, there is clearly a
2	disagreement between SC&A and NIOSH, and we
3	will resolve that or talk about that at our
4	next meeting. And one was in agreement.
5	I don't know the Subcommittee
6	members received the review of the 14 blind
7	cases as of this moment on the internet. I
8	don't know if all of the members received it.
9	I don't believe they did. It's possible we
10	could show it.
11	But, basically, we are coming along
12	and we are really focused on the blind dose
13	reconstructions, and we are quite satisfied
14	with the level of agreement there. And this is
15	hopeful.
16	So, that is my report.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions for Dave
18	on his report?
19	I have one question. Where are we
20	with our report to the Secretary?
21	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I don't know.
22	The Committee has not discussed that as a
j	

1 Committee. However, Ted has been discussing with some of the SC&A people and requesting 2 3 different data, and we have got a number of tables that they printed out for us, a 4 5 number of tables which will be useful for that. So, let me retract saying I don't 6 7 know and say that it is in a preliminary state. 8 The data is being collected for that. The Subcommittee has not looked at that as a group, 9 10 and we will be able to look at it, I believe, 11 after we finish the last three blinds or last 12 four blinds at our next meeting. 13 MR. KATZ: Right. Just to clarify, 14 quess, for what you just said, Dr. 15 Kotelchuck. So, yes, SC&A was tasked 16 producing data needed for that report. The 17 Subcommittee hasn't had a chance review to 18 that. 19 Just to clarify what my role was, 20 when saw that, Ι just thought about Ι 21 other things that I thought might be useful

analyses related to ones they had already done

1	to supplement what SC&A has already delivered.
2	And I think they are probably working on that.
3	Those are very quick. They are not hard to do
4	these tabulations in effect.
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right.
6	MR. KATZ: And I think the
7	Subcommittee also decided sort of a general
8	scheme for how they would start writing this
9	report, too, right, Dr. Kotelchuck?
10	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right.
11	MR. KATZ: Yes. Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Because I
13	think it is important that we make progress on
14	that and that we keep this and after
15	chastising NIOSH and SC&A for not getting
16	reports done on time, I think we ought to keep
17	our own report moving along also, if we can.
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, at the next
20	meeting
21	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Let me ask you,
22	as Chair, I don't have a sense of what date you

1	expect or would like to have completion. And
2	please don't tell me yesterday.
3	(Laughter.)
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Tomorrow.
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right.
6	Tomorrow, okay.
7	(Laughter.)
8	We thought that the blind reviews
9	were a central part of the reporting back. And
10	so, we are going to complete this.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I would think
12	for your next meeting to have a pretty good
13	outline together, and presuming you finish up
14	the blind reviews, that you would be ready to
15	go and report back, and that at least we have a
16	pretty good outline of the report for our next
17	Board meeting
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Sounds good.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: if not sooner,
20	and be able to do that.
21	Given our previous experience, it
22	took us a while and I think it was several

1	meetings to get the Board to agree on a
2	report. Now that was the first one, and maybe
3	we are sort of starting from scratch. This one
4	has sort of the benefit of the last one, but I
5	think it is important. It should be a
6	priority.
7	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And so, being
9	ready for some good discussion
10	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right, and we
11	will be active on it.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Thanks.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul?
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: I can't help but add
16	a comment. Most of you know this is one of the
17	bugs in my bonnet. We have had one report of
18	this type to the Secretary in what is now close
19	to 15 years on what is one of our two primary
20	tasks of this Board.
21	I actually have been giving some

report. I firmly believe that we owe the Secretary an annual report on this. We may be making too much of sort of how conclusive each report has to be.

Ιt to me, once we get this seems second report in, maybe in a year, maybe it is biennial -- I don't know -- but it is certainly more than twice in 15 years that we tell the happened since Secretary what has the last report. If nothing has changed, we tell her If there are issues that have arisen, we that. let her know that.

It seems to me we owe more than these very, very occasional reports. I know the Secretary is not screaming for them, but, you know, it seems to me we have an obligation to do more. I just would like us to give some thought. I am not proposing it, but why not do an annual report just to let her know that we are still paying attention to this? That is almost rhetorical, but think about it.

MEMBER ANDERSON: I nominate Paul.

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1	(Laughter.)
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I will be glad
3	to do that at some point if
4	MEMBER ANDERSON: Refer it to
5	TBD-6000.
6	(Laughter.)
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: No, I think we can
8	tell what we have done since the previous year.
9	Let her know that the Subcommittee is meeting
10	and the issues that they are addressing. It
11	can be a one- or two-pager, but just to report.
12	Think about it.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We definitely
14	should think about it, and we will definitely
15	do that, consider that as part of our
16	completion tasks for the second report. I am
17	hoping we don't issue too many annual reports
18	before we issue the second report.
19	(Laughter.)
20	Now we are giving away everything
21	after complaining about reports from NIOSH and
22	SC&A

Wanda, the Procedures Subcommittee.

This one is really MEMBER MUNN: I don't think anyone will argue about it. There has been no change. We met last in at which time we cleared a remarkable April, number of items from our agenda and were very pleased with ourselves at the time, but now realize that, because of the kind of effort that we have just been discussing here earlier with respect to workload of all of the parties involved, we really did not have the materials ready for our next planned meeting, which is coming up in just a few weeks.

We have decided to postpone that for at least a month, and we probably will not meet again until sometime in September. We have not identified a date. We are waiting to see how some of the material that we need to look at is progressing along the way. But mу expectation is late September for our next meeting.

For those of you who have reviewed

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fully all of the material that we received for this particular Board session, you will have seen in the SC&A report any activity that has occurred that you need to be aware of with respect to what is happening with the Procedures Subcommittee.

Very specifically, the wrap-up of total statistics put us back in our the approximately -- we have completed 84.2 percent of the 713 individual findings that we have addressed over the period of our activities. We have less than 8 percent of that number that specifically addressed not been Subcommittee. Ιf you incorporate the percent of that which is currently discussion and in operation in our thinking 11.8 percent of the total right now, there's number still for us to clean up right now.

Of course, as you realize, given our efforts with the PERs, we will have additional findings that will be added to that 713 number. But we will be doing those at, we hope,

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1	approximately the same rate.
2	At this time, no new information
3	from the last report, and we anticipate a
4	meeting in late September.
5	MR. KATZ: Right. And specifically,
6	just to add to what you just said, Wanda, we
7	have asked NIOSH and SC&A to work up agendas
8	for whittling down what is remaining of the
9	findings as well as any PERs that need to be
10	added to it, so that we have a proper agenda
11	for the next meeting and a schedule for that
12	that makes sense.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
14	MEMBER MUNN: Thanks, Ted.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Wanda.
16	MEMBER MUNN: Mm-hmm.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Why don't we break
18	for lunch? Back here for two o'clock for the
19	big presentation, and we will see everybody
20	then, I hope, and hear from everybody then,
21	too.
22	(Whereupon, the above-entitled

1	matter went off the record at 12:26 p.m. and
2	resumed at 2:03 p.m.)
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Welcome. Ted, you
4	have to do
5	MR. KATZ: Yes, let me check and see
6	about Board Members online.
7	(Roll call.)
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now the moment we
9	have all been waiting for, LaVon Rutherford.
10	We don't say much about you in the
11	agenda here.
12	MR. RUTHERFORD: That's good. I
13	like it when
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It just says LaVon
15	Rutherford, NIOSH.
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. Well, I am
17	going to give the SEC update that I normally
18	give. My SEC update, it covers the SEC
19	summary. We go into what petitions are in a
20	qualification phase, petitions that are
21	currently under evaluation, and petitions that
22	are with the Advisory Board for review. We

also talk about potential 8314s that could be coming up.

As you can tell, my presentation, as has changed considerably with the new And I noticed, after I looked at the after new format and Ι looked at my presentation, there is one error in here. And this is going to be a test to make sure you guys are listening. I'm going to come back to this to see if you can tell me where the error is.

(Laughter.)

No, actually, it says, in the qualification process there's two -- there is actually only one -- petition that is in the qualification process right now.

So, we received 227 petitions; 139 of those qualified. We have three evaluations in progress, 136 Class evaluations completed, and we had nine petitions that are with the Advisory Board in some phase. And I will get into that in a minute.

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In the qualification phase, we do have one petition, Rocky Flats' petition, that petitioned for the 1984-to-2004 period. We have issued a proposed finding on that. However, we are waiting until that finalizes before we move this from its current position.

Petitions under evaluation:

Lawrence Livermore National Lab, have an expected completion date of November 2015. This one, we have done three captures and it has been a slow process getting documents out of the facility. So, right now, we have a completion date of November, and I hoping at least, you know, maybe part of that we might be able to get through, but we haven't received many of those documents to date. As you can expect with Lawrence Livermore, there is a lot of classified material to go through. Some of that stuff, we just won't get out of the facility. We will have to review it there.

Argonne National Lab West, we were here yesterday doing interviews. There has

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been a lot of work going on with that. Dr. Taulbee has been working a number of data captures. Right now, we expect our completion date of November 2015.

And then, we are back on Blockson Chemical. This is a site that we had added in We have qualified this SEC some time ago. is for the residual period. petition. This expected completion date of And we have an So, we would be presenting that one October. at the November meeting as well.

Currently under Board review, these are three petition evaluations that have not had an initial action by the Board at this time. The Kansas City Plant, which we had hoped might make it to this meeting, but, apparently, it is going to move to the next meeting, hopefully; Idaho National Lab, and Carborundum, which was presented today.

And sites remaining with evaluation periods awaiting action, these are sites that the Board has taken action on these sites.

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However, there is a portion of the site that is still or a portion of the petition period that still needs to be acted on by the Board. And these are in various phases. The Fernald site, Los Alamos National Lab, Rocky Flats, Sandia, Santa Susana, and Savannah River. I think a lot of these will get some Work Group updates later on today. So, I am not going to get into much detail on where they stand, unless asked, of course. That is potential 8314s.

Sandia National Lab, Albuquerque, I don't expect this one will ever move forward because right now the Department of Labor, those claims that come in for that period, they are including them with Los Alamos National Lab. So, they are covered under that SEC. However, if one does come forward, we will move forward with that 8314.

Dayton Project Monsanto, this is a site that they changed the facility designation to a Department of Energy site. It is already an SEC. However, there was an added nine-month

were

2 shifted from the Dayton Project to Mound. still have not received a claim that would fit 3 into that period that could make that 4 we 5 modification, but when do, we will we 6 forward. 7 Battelle King Avenue, this is a site 8 that we added a period up through sometime in 9 the early fifties. I can't remember the exact 10 date offhand. We have continued to do a lot of additional 11 data captures, requested work, 12 information from the site. And, ultimately, we 13 have come to the conclusion we are going to 14 to add another Class for Battelle King 15 So, this is an 8314 that we are moving 16 forward with, and we do expect to it 17 completed for the November meeting. 18 And that's it. Questions? 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's for it 20 questions? 21 (Laughter.) 22 MR. RUTHERFORD: Ι gave you two

period of operations when they

1	seconds. There you go.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Board Members,
3	questions?
4	He's thorough, yes, brief; doesn't
5	throw out much room for questions.
6	(Laughter.)
7	Refers it all to the Work Groups.
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: I'll just be back
9	up to the microphone then.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's right.
11	Anything you want to tell us now or you've said
12	it all?
13	MR. RUTHERFORD: I've said it all at
14	this point.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any Board Members
16	on the phone have questions for LaVon?
17	MEMBER MUNN: None here.
18	MR. RUTHERFORD: All right, going
19	once, going twice
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. It sort of
21	balances out some of the longer presentations.
22	Okay. The first thing we want to

1	cover are the dates that Ted sent out to
2	everybody for a teleconference.
3	Ted, can you remind us of when
4	the meeting is November when?
5	MR. KATZ: One second.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Why don't you
7	start with our next conference call?
8	MR. KATZ: Yes. Let me find that.
9	I've got these all listed somewhere.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I have September
11	22nd.
12	MR. KATZ: Okay, right. So,
13	September 22nd we have a teleconference.
14	And then, November 18th through 19th
15	we need to settle on a location, but that is a
16	full Board meeting.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Uh-hum.
18	MR. KATZ: November 18 through 19,
19	yes.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I think our
21	guess at this time, that is probably a day-and-
22	a-half at least.

1	MR. KATZ: Yes. Yes, it sounds it
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3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: because we have a
5	couple of Work Groups that will be ripe by then
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7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: for SECs.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I expect that
10	Tim will be back, too.
11	MR. KATZ: Tim will always be with
12	us.
13	(Laughter.)
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Be back, yes.
15	MR. KATZ: January 20th, we have a
16	teleconference.
17	And then, March 23rd through 25th
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Could you speak
19	a little louder, please?
20	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, what's the
21	question? Speak louder? Okay, sorry.
22	January 20th, a teleconference.

1	And then, the next is March 23rd
2	through 25th, face-to-face, some portion of
3	that period. So, that takes us through March
4	of next year.
5	So, we can either talk about place
6	or dates first, whichever.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Let's do dates
8	first.
9	MR. KATZ: Yes. So, the next sort
10	of right time for a teleconference is the end
11	of May or early June. May 22nd or 29th
12	possibilities, weeks. We could push into June
13	otherwise.
14	MEMBER MUNN: I prefer the 22nd.
15	MR. KATZ: Say that again, Wanda?
16	MEMBER MUNN: I said I prefer the
17	22nd, that week.
18	MR. KATZ: Oh, the 29th you're
19	saying? You would prefer the 29th. Oh, the
20	22nd?
21	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, I said I would
22	prefer the 22nd, that week.

1	MR. KATZ: Yes, it is the week of
2	the 22nd.
3	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, correct.
4	MR. KATZ: It is whatever day might
5	work that week.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody have
7	conflicts or preferences, strong preferences?
8	MR. KATZ: So, for example, the
9	25th, if we want to stick to Wednesdays
10	we've done a lot of Wednesday teleconferences
11	that would be the 25th, right? The 25th,
12	does that work for everybody?
13	MEMBER LOCKEY: What date was that
14	again, Ted?
15	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry. So, May 25th,
16	does that work for you?
17	Is that Jim Lockey?
18	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes, it works for
19	me.
20	MR. KATZ: Okay. How about you,
21	John Poston?
22	MEMBER POSTON: It should.

1	MR. KATZ: And everybody here is
2	good with that?
3	Okay, so let's say that, May 25th.
4	Okay?
5	And then, for face-to-face, the
6	right timing is around the week of July 18th or
7	July 25th.
8	MEMBER MUNN: I won't be available
9	the week of the 18th.
10	MEMBER POSTON: I'm supposed to be
11	somewhere at that time period, too.
12	MR. KATZ: How about the week of
13	July 25th?
14	MEMBER MUNN: Fine here.
15	MR. KATZ: Is it good all around the
16	room?
17	MEMBER POSTON: Ted, I don't know.
18	The Health Physics Society will be sometime in
19	July.
20	MR. KATZ: Sometime in July, is that
21	what he said?
22	MEMBER BEACH: We're in 2016, aren't

1	we?
2	MEMBER POSTON: Yes. I'm trying to
3	
4	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes, the meeting,
5	the Health Physics meeting is the 17th through
6	the 21st of July.
7	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, that would be
8	the week before, John.
9	MEMBER POSTON: Okay.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
11	MEMBER POSTON: That's fine.
12	MR. KATZ: So, do we want to pick
13	actual dates during that week? Do we like it
14	in the middle of the week? So, that would be,
15	say, the 27th through the 28th, maybe the 29th
16	if it were a big agenda. Is that okay?
17	MEMBER MUNN: Sure.
18	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, July 27th,
19	28th.
20	MEMBER LOCKEY: That's a Wednesday
21	and Thursday.
22	MR. KATZ: Exactly.

1	MEMBER MUNN: Right.
2	MR. KATZ: Is that good for you,
3	Jim?
4	MEMBER LOCKEY: Sounds good.
5	MR. KATZ: Okay.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Let's go
7	back to location for the November meeting. Ted
8	has done some work on this with help from
9	LaVon.
10	MR. KATZ: Right. As LaVon
11	mentioned in his SEC update, there may be a
12	portion of Lawrence Livermore that they have
13	prepared, but they still have work ongoing at
14	Lawrence Livermore. I think Dr. Melius likes,
15	we all like to focus these on places where we
16	can also collect information that is still
17	needed for ongoing work.
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: This is Dave.
19	Rocky Flats I will expect will have
20	a recommendation for November 18th-19th.
21	MR. KATZ: Right. Well, there's two
22	Work Groups that should be reporting out in

1	November, Kansas City and Rocky Flats. We
2	expect both of those to be reporting out then.
3	So, there is that consideration. There you
4	really don't have more information to collect
5	at that point. But, indeed, that gives you an
6	audience for your presentations and actions.
7	Anyway, so Lawrence Livermore is one
8	possibility. Another possibility that LaVon
9	had suggested is Pinellas I believe should be
10	ripe for a new report. Is that correct?
11	MR. RUTHERFORD: We don't have an
12	SEC report, but we should be closing out the
13	TBD
14	MR. KATZ: Right.
15	MR. RUTHERFORD: issues before
16	then. So, yes.
17	MR. KATZ: Right. Which is a big
18	issue
19	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: because they have been
21	working on it and they have had a hard issue to
22	deal with there for quite a long time. So,

1 there is that as well. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: preference 2 Μy 3 recently is to use these meetings to try to get information interest and 4 more 5 clarifies certain issues that come up either when we are about to take action or when we are 6 7 still working on trying to understand something 8 about a site, and so forth. So, my personal preference would be 9 10 Т think we have Livermore to do. been 11 The Work Group has done outreach Denver a lot. 12 there. The same with Kansas City, the Work 13 Group has made the efforts to do outreach and has done a lot for that site. 14 15 Pinellas is hard, we've gotten more 16 interest the last time we were down there. 17 wish I believed, had confidence that we were 18 close. I'm just not quite sure what it would 19 help by doing it there, but let's keep it 20 mind as we are going along here. 21 MR. KATZ: Other Board Members have

any thoughts, preferences?

MEMBER ZIEMER: Are you talking about actually meeting in Livermore, logistically not an easy place to get to?

MR. KATZ: No, it wouldn't be in Livermore, but it would be nearby. There's actually Livermore and there's another site. The California Dow site also, we would have a report ready there or where would we be with that?

MR. HINNEFELD: No. This is Stu.

If you will recall at the meeting added the Dow California site, we the petitioner spoke and said that, up until that time, it had been Dow Walnut Creek, when the plant was actually in Pittsburg. And he said perhaps you only have my one claim because people hear about Walnut Creek, and it is a completely different city than Pittsburg and they don't associate to Pittsburg, the Dow plant in Pittsburg with this work. And so, suggested some effort in that area. It is in the same general facility. It is not like from

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1	my hometown to John Mellencamp's hometown.
2	(Laughter.)
3	But it is the same general they
4	were only 10 miles apart but it is the same
5	general facility in the Bay Area.
6	MR. KATZ: In the vicinity, you're
7	saying, anyway?
8	MR. HINNEFELD: It is in the Bay
9	Area vicinity. It is on the eastern side of
10	the Bay.
11	MR. KATZ: So, we could find a
12	location. We have done a meeting out there
13	before that was sort of a relatively-convenient
14	area many years ago.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But we have taken
16	action on Dow. So, Dow is really an outreach
17	effort.
18	MR. KATZ: Yes.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And maybe we can
20	do an outreach effort in conjunction with the
21	Board meeting.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: We can try that.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
2	MR. HINNEFELD: We will be working
3	with our outreach contractor if we are in the
4	area
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: and we can try to
7	work something up that way.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Err on the side of
9	so, the Livermore
10	MR. KATZ: Right, right, in terms of
11	convenience, location.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Location. Who
12 13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Location. Who knows where people live, too? I mean, it
13	knows where people live, too? I mean, it
13 14	knows where people live, too? I mean, it really is determined by where people are
13 14 15	knows where people live, too? I mean, it really is determined by where people are living, not where they work necessarily.
13 14 15 16	knows where people live, too? I mean, it really is determined by where people are living, not where they work necessarily. MR. HINNEFELD: And it is a general
13 14 15 16 17	knows where people live, too? I mean, it really is determined by where people are living, not where they work necessarily. MR. HINNEFELD: And it is a general area and it is a big general area.
13 14 15 16 17 18	knows where people live, too? I mean, it really is determined by where people are living, not where they work necessarily. MR. HINNEFELD: And it is a general area and it is a big general area. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	knows where people live, too? I mean, it really is determined by where people are living, not where they work necessarily. MR. HINNEFELD: And it is a general area and it is a big general area. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. MR. HINNEFELD: So, Livermore is

1	MR. HINNEFELD: They're all the same
2	to me.
3	MEMBER POSTON: Oh, you are a long
4	way off.
5	(Laughter.)
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
7	MR. KATZ: Okay.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We will let Ted
9	and company figure out the logistics.
10	MR. KATZ: Sure. So, if we can work
11	that out, we will set on that because it takes
12	a long time to get those logistics secured for
13	a place, particularly in an unusual place.
14	MEMBER POSTON: Just remember it is
15	a terrible place to get to, to get to Lawrence
16	Livermore Lab.
17	MR. KATZ: Right. We won't be in
18	Livermore, right. We won't be there. We would
19	just be somewhere where we hope we capture
20	where a lot of employees or retirees still
21	remain.
22	MEMBER ANDERSON: Go to Niagara

1	Falls.
2	(Laughter.)
3	MR. KATZ: Yes, exactly.
4	MEMBER ANDERSON: Carborundum.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Or down to LA,
6	like Stu suggested.
7	Okay. Let's move on. I will go
8	through these. This is the public comments
9	from the last meeting that we had. So, you
10	should have a spreadsheet that has all of these
11	listed, and then, there is a separate document
12	that Ted sent out that has the transcripts
13	where, if you have questions or concerns about
14	this
15	So, the first one, Mr. Vance spoke
16	with regard to Hanford and the 250-day
17	requirement. I think Stu did our traditional
18	explanation on that one. So, followup.
19	And we have Dr. Ringen, who made
20	some comments, one about the balance between
21	health that we give too much weight to

health physics as opposed to the construction

1	workers. The second, that in his opinion the
2	1990 end date for the SEC Class may have to
3	change. That has been responded to.
4	Evaluation continues there.
5	And the length of time that the
6	Savannah River petition has been going on, and
7	I think we have our usual explanation there.
8	We will be talking more about that with the
9	Work Group report.
10	Another comment on Hanford, that the
11	SEC process should be faster. I think we all
12	know that. It is difficult.
13	Another comment, No. 6, on
14	[identifying information redacted] and Hanford,
15	reporting out his experience in terms of
16	badging at Hanford.
17	[Identifying information redacted]
18	at Hanford, about the Class Definition. Again,
19	that has been, essentially, responded to.
20	Another one on the general Kansas
21	City these are [identifying information
22	redacted], responses to him, starting with No.

1 8, complaining about NIOSH trying and to discredit him. Again, 2 Ι think pretty 3 straightforward response on that. And comment whether 4 then, а 5 sufficient accuracy is a testable measurement 6 Ι think we have discussed that or not. 7 The response looks appropriate. length here. [Identifying information redacted], 8 No. 1, about the length of time it has taken to 9 10 revise Appendix BB, about the delays in 11 independent review, his request for an 12 independent review, how long that has taken; 13 that his FOI request has taken over a year, and 14 then, a complaint that DOL's refusal to notify 15 number of claimants he is also concerned about. 16 14, [identifying information No. 17 redacted], one was the issue about ICD-8 codes 18 and the use of that. I think we all know, 19 though Congress may hold it up again, we may be 20 changing ICD-8 codes. 21 Henry, do you know the latest 22 that? I think there is another amendment in to

1	hold that up.
2	Stu?
3	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know the
4	exact status of whether it is going to be
5	delayed again or not, but we have made
6	preparations for the ICD-9.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes.
8	MR. KATZ: Ten.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ten, 9 to 10. But
10	Congress keeps holding it up. I understand
11	there is a new effort to do that amendment in
12	the budget bills. I guess we will know in
13	September, if the government stays open, right,
14	whether that is happening?
15	We had comments regarding Dow
16	Pittsburg. Really, one was really a thank you;
17	the other was providing some historical context
18	on the site. So, really no response there.
19	A person, Mr. Zink, related to INL,
20	concerned about the proposed Class Definition
21	there and how difficult it is to prove
22	employment, again, something we have discussed

1	and the definition has changed and appears to
2	continue to change.
3	And then, another comment from an
4	INL person who went through his work history,
5	and so forth, for that.
6	And then, there are followup emails
7	from [identifying information redacted]
8	regarding Dow Madison that he submitted to
9	supplement his earlier comments. And again, I
10	think it is more information and has been duly
11	forwarded, and so forth, to people directly
12	involved there.
13	So, I think that covers it. No,
14	there is another page here. Oh, it is actually
15	just a continuation of an earlier comment on
15 16	just a continuation of an earlier comment on Hanford, and I think, again, pretty
16	Hanford, and I think, again, pretty
16 17	Hanford, and I think, again, pretty straightforward, about Class Definition.
16 17 18	Hanford, and I think, again, pretty straightforward, about Class Definition. So, no comments or questions on
16 17 18	Hanford, and I think, again, pretty straightforward, about Class Definition. So, no comments or questions on those?

1	So, that is the key; it is helpful for that.
2	Okay. I don't think we have any
3	correspondence. So, we will do Work Group
4	reports, and I will need to get my list up here
5	in a second. But, while I get my list up, we
6	can start. For some reason, the head of the
7	alphabet in the NIOSH website is Santa Susana.
8	Don't ask me.
9	(Laughter.)
10	Area 4. So, Bill?
11	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: At this point
12	there is still nothing new to report. A number
13	of the petitioners are still trying to get the
14	entire site area included in it. And there is
15	some indication that there is material and
16	hotspots in other areas besides just Area 4. I
17	understand that is in the Department of Labor's
18	ball court right now.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Stu or LaVon, do
20	you have any update on that?
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. There is a
22	coworkers' program, or coworker approaches have

1	been developed for Santa Susana, but they have
2	not been run against the new coworker use
3	policy. So, I think today's meeting is
4	probably, you know, use it as a draft and
5	proceed, sort of instruction from today's
6	meeting. And so, I think that is where we are
7	going to go. I believe the issue was okay.
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, that is one
9	item. The other thing is we are working on a
10	White Paper for the feasibility for dose
11	reconstruction for 1965. That was the one
12	remaining year of the petition. That is kind
13	of tied in with this coworker issue as well,
14	but I would expect, as Stu said, we can move
15	forward with that now.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any idea on
17	a timetable on the coworker?
18	(Laughter.)
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Not today.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Not today.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We weren't

1	expecting the coworker no.
2	Brookhaven, Josie?
3	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. So, I don't
4	have any further updates, other than we are
5	waiting for the Site Profile Review, which I
6	believe was expected this month at some point.
7	So, we are getting close to that.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: LaVon, do you want
9	to add anything?
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. I am sure it
11	is on my spreadsheet here. I'm trying to find
12	it.
13	MEMBER BEACH: It says July 2015.
14	So, you've still got time.
15	(Laughter.)
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Josie is always
17	correct.
18	MR. RUTHERFORD: I knew I had a note
19	here. We actually moved that because of
20	priority changes. It actually shifted down
21	until December of this year.
22	MEMBER BEACH: Is that on your

1	worksheet?
2	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, it is on the
3	worksheet.
4	MEMBER BEACH: Where at? I didn't
5	see it. That's good, though.
6	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's not good.
8	It's a delay.
9	MR. RUTHERFORD: It's not good, but
10	
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We will see what
12	has moved. We want to see what has moved up
13	now.
14	(Laughter.)
15	Dose Reconstruction Review Methods
16	Work Group, you have heard from.
17	Fernald, do you have anything?
18	MEMBER CLAWSON: We have not met on
19	Fernald. We have basically come to an end, but
20	NIOSH is redoing the internal dose coworker
21	model based on the time-weighted average. And
22	I don't think we have seen anything as of yet.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: No, we want to
2	provide several things to the Work Group and
3	SC&A in order to try to wrap up where we are.
4	We have had a number of discussions. I think
5	we have pretty close to agreement on most
6	issues, so we are writing a Site Profile which
7	incorporates those things, the coworker model.
8	And so, we will present those and, then, see
9	have we hit the mark, and we will have those
10	discussions then.
11	So, it is going to be, our schedule
12	calls for toward the end of this year to have
13	it all ready.
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Grand Junction?
16	MEMBER FIELD: We haven't met yet.
17	I guess I sort of need an update.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We are waiting on
19	an SC&A evaluation? I'm trying to
20	MR. STIVER: This is John Stiver.
21	We are working on that at this
22	present time, but there are issues that are

1	kind of common to both PER-47, the first
2	revision of the SEC that came out. Hans and
3	Kathy Behling are looking at that to see
4	whether there's any issues in the addendum.
5	And if there aren't, then we are going to go
6	ahead and finish it up and deliver it.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I
8	understand now. Good. Okay. You're right,
9	Bill. Yes.
10	Hanford, there is nothing new to
11	report. They are still working on it. There
12	is a rumor circulating that some treasure trove
13	of missing bioassays, secret bioassays, has
14	been found, but no one has informed the Work
15	Group Chair officially. So, I will just have
16	to wait on that one.
17	MEMBER CLAWSON: Jim, I did get to
18	the bottom of that. It is badging.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ah.
20	MEMBER CLAWSON: This won't help us
21	as a group, but it will help DOL to be able to
22	prove people there. It was something like

1	400,000 hits. So, that is going to help the
2	other side, but it won't help us.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Got that, LaVon?
4	MR. RUTHERFORD: Got it.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes? Confirm it.
6	MR. LEWIS: Brad is right. We have
7	found quite a bit of information out of
8	Hanford. We are working. We have got a team
9	of 20 temporary people working two shifts
10	trying to index it and get it into form, so we
11	can use it. I think it will be key for any SEC
12	Class, for the current one and any future
13	Classes, and helpful for putting people onsite
14	in terms of employment, just not dosimetry.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We
16	appreciate that, and I think we always have to
17	be ready for lots of new information to be
18	found.
19	Idaho we will hear from.
20	Gaseous Diffusion Plants.
21	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Nothing new on
22	there. We still have that whole tritium issue

1	hanging over us. That seems to be a permanent
2	issue.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Comments? Stu or
4	LaVon?
5	MR. HINNEFELD: I remember a neutron
6	issue at the diffusion
7	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, it was a
8	neutron/photon issue.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
10	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: And then, I
11	thought we still had an outstanding question
12	about exactly how we are going to deal with the
13	tritium.
14	MR. HINNEFELD: That's Pinellas.
15	Pinellas is the tritium issue.
16	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Oh, sorry.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
18	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: My brain is
19	having a malfunction. You're correct.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Kansas City?
21	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. So, we met
22	last week. We had a day-and-a-half meeting.

The first, we outlined that day for petitioners 1 to bring forth their issues. 2 3 If you remember when I reported in March, we didn't have time to get to the full 4 5 petitioners because of a shortened meeting in 6 January. So, we made progress. We closed out 7 four items. The four items left are mag-thorium, 8 tritium, waste-handlers, and D&D workers. 9 We 10 are waiting on dose reconstruction and samples 11 from NIOSH, and I'm pretty sure we don't have 12 any dates on that. I know one of the things they were waiting for was how the coworker 13 14 model came out from this meeting, the draft. So, I am sure we will hear or that will make --15 16 we are looking at the November time period. 17 believe, when I talked to Peter, he thought we 18 could have some of those samples within a 19 month. So, we'll see. 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: LaVon, you're 21 shaking your head yes? 22 MR. RUTHERFORD: In agreement.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And the
2	coworker model part?
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: I'm not sure about
4	that one. I think the whole coworker thing has
5	been kind of we were waiting to see how things
6	went today, which it went fine. And so, I
7	don't have a real good date on I am not
8	going to say a month. I don't know how it is
9	going to go with Kansas City. But, obviously,
10	we are working towards the November meeting as
11	well. So, there you go.
12	MEMBER BEACH: And I imagine we will
13	have to have a Work Group meeting prior to
14	that.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay.
16	Josie, LANL?
17	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. So, the last
18	meeting in March we talked about needing to
19	validate the end date. We asked DOL or DOE for
20	help. It looks like we have gotten some help
21	there.
22	And I asked Greg this morning to

1	keep me in the loop for that site visit. If,
2	in fact, NIOSH does go for a site visit, I
3	think the Work Group, any Members that would
4	like to go and SC&A, we should make that a
5	joint endeavor, so that we can all see the same
6	thing at the same time. And that should keep
7	the site from having to host us twice. So, we
8	will look to see some information in the next
9	couple of weeks.
10	And thank you, Greg, for that.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Great.
12	We're on a roll. Mound?
13	MEMBER BEACH: You know, I should
14	say Pat, too, because I know Pat was working
15	this. The only reason Greg sort of stepped
16	in I know she worked it for several weeks,
17	but couldn't come to this meeting.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We know that Pat
19	does all the work.
20	(Laughter.)
21	MEMBER BEACH: I'm not saying that.
22	She was pushing it.

1	Mound, I have no updates. We are
2	waiting on Site Profile Reviews. The last date
3	that I saw was October. I actually think some
4	have come out, but we haven't been assigned to
5	look at them. I think we are a little
6	backlogged on some of those reviews, aren't we,
7	on the Site Profiles? It seems like a few
8	months ago there were some.
9	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, I think all
10	the TBDs, with the exception of the external.
11	We have a completion date right now of October
12	for that one.
13	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. We had four on
14	the list that we needed to review, but I don't
15	know if they have been tasked out to SC&A. And
16	then, the last one we are waiting for.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The Work Group
18	should be the one doing the tasking. I mean,
19	yes, if they're I'm not sure our
20	notification process makes that
21	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I know that it
22	came up a couple of meetings ago, but there was

1	a backlog in work. John might be able to help
2	with that.
3	MR. STIVER: Yes, my recollection,
4	such as it is and take that with a grain of
5	salt is that we were going to wait until the
6	last TBD came out and, then
7	MEMBER BEACH: Do all four?
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: do it all at
9	once.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. I didn't get
11	that. Okay. Thanks.
12	MR. KATZ: I think some of these
13	reviews are sort of confirmatory, right, of
14	changes that are agreed upon?
15	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: Yes.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. That's
18	fine. Okay.
19	MEMBER BEACH: That makes sense.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
21	Nevada Test Site?
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: The last time we

1	met was on December 3rd, 2014. We still have a
2	couple of outstanding issues. One of them is
3	the neutron/photon ratio, which is still open,
4	and we are still waiting on a paper for that.
5	That looks like SC&A was going to do a report.
6	It was supposed to be an internal review. Have
7	we ever completed that?
8	MR. STIVER: Yes, this is John
9	again.
10	Yes, it was delivered a couple of
11	days ago. So, you guys should have it.
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: What about, are we
13	any closer on this neutron/photon? That is
14	kind of an overarching issue, I thought. At
15	one time we were going to have one whole site,
16	and then, I think we divided it. It looks like
17	we are going to divide it up.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, Jim was
19	working it. I'm drawing a blank on
20	neutron/photon at NTS. I don't have anything
21	to add.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oak Ridge National

Laboratory, Gen?

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MEMBER ROESSLER: I'm going to need an update from NIOSH. Tim, do you have anything?

DR. TAULBEE: We currently are looking at the bioassay data that was in NOCTS and comparing it with the bioassay that received from the site. It has been a reconcile process in order to those two together. They have reviewed databases matches about 20,000 gotten of bioassay We are down to about 500 that we are results. trying to reconcile right now, and it is a slow process of health physicists going through one by one.

We also made a request of the site for all of the bioassay cards for several years, with a specific look at subcontractors workers or construction trades to make sure that they are part of that bioassay database that we currently have. And so, that is a response we are waiting on from the Department

1	of Energy from that particular point. So, that
2	is where we are at with the current Oak Ridge.
3	MR. KATZ: Can I just go back to NTS
4	for a second?
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: Stu, I wonder if you
7	could you just did receive a fairly
8	substantial SC&A report, "Environmental Doses
9	at NTS". I just wonder if someone could look
10	at that and give us a sense of when, because
11	that would be enough meat for a Work Group
12	meeting, once you folks have had a chance to
13	review those comments.
14	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. So, then, you
15	are asking us to go through that, give you a
16	sense of when we can be ready to discuss that?
17	MR. KATZ: Yes, just skim it to the
18	extent you need to, to have a sense of of
19	course, you have to figure out whether it could
20	be tasked and all that.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
22	MR. KATZ: But just a sense of

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
2	MR. KATZ: when that might be
3	ready. Because that would be enough material
4	for a Work Group meeting, even without whatever
5	this neutron
6	MR. HINNEFELD: You're not asking me
7	to do that today?
8	(Laughter.)
9	MR. KATZ: No, no.
10	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
11	MR. KATZ: No, no. Just when you
12	can get to it.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, by nine
14	o'clock tonight, though, we'll expect it.
15	(Laughter.)
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Great.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Pacific Proving
18	Ground, Jim Lockey?
19	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes. I think, Ted,
20	if I am not wrong, everything was held in
21	abeyance on that. I am not sure we have
22	anything else left to do on that. We resolved

1	the 24-hour workday to everybody's
2	satisfaction.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Our NIOSH friends
4	are quickly searching.
5	Henry keeps asking me when the Work
6	Group is going to meet out there, but
7	MEMBER LOCKEY: I would love to meet
8	out there, but I don't think we have to
9	anymore, Jim.
10	(Laughter.)
11	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, I don't have
12	an update on that right now.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We'll get
14	an update and bring that out. Thanks.
15	Pantex?
16	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, we still have
17	the outstanding. We had a meeting on September
18	4th on Pantex. All remaining open Site Profile
19	items were closed except those pertaining to
20	the TBD changes and resolution of the neutron
21	and reconstruction approach. And we are still
22	waiting on that.

1 But, also, too, on this, by the way, this really helpful 2 to re-jog 3 But in January of 2014 NIOSH released three revised TBDs for medical, 4 Pantex, 5 And has SC&A had a chance to environmental. 6 review those? Okay, we need to get those reviewed. 7 Okay. 8 MR. RUTHERFORD: I just want to note all the other TBD revisions are due out 9 in 10 September. 11 So, you want CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 12 wait until September, then, and do them all at 13 once or -- I'm not sure how extensive these 14 changes are. 15 MR. RUTHERFORD: Ι think for 16 most part it is an SEC up through -- I can't 17 remember the date. So, lot of it а was 18 incorporating the SEC. And then, the other 19 portion is some of the later changes that we made in the neutron dose and a couple of other 20 21 external items. So, I don't think it will be

that difficult of a review.

1	MR. KATZ: It is another kind of
2	confirmatory.
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: We have commented on this
5	and how did it get implemented.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, September?
7	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, yes, I mean,
8	that's when I'm
9	MR. KATZ: So, when the last come
10	out, you can do them as a package.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay.
12	Dave Kotelchuck, Rocky Flats?
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Rocky Flats.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Did I skip you,
15	Henry?
16	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: We met on July
17	14th and tried to cover what seemed to be the
18	four remaining issues regarding extension of
19	the existing SEC from 1983 through 2005.
20	The first issue can you hear me
21	okay?
22	MR. KATZ: Yes.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: The first issue
3	we dealt with, which was a big one and had been
4	hanging for a very long time, was the data
5	falsification report from the FBI, which was
6	released to us. LaVon and NIOSH folks reviewed
7	it, and so did SC&A.
8	Generally, the report was about
9	investigation about environmental issues,
10	falsifying environmental records. And so, as
11	we went through it point by point, it had very
12	little impact on our assessment of worker dose
13	reconstruction. So, it turned out not to be a
14	major issue for us, with one exception.
15	It was raised that environmental
16	issues, environmental exposure, of course,
17	would be impact on workers and occupational
18	exposure. So, there needs to be some can you
19	folks hear me?
20	MR. KATZ: Yes, we can hear you,
21	Dave.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We can still hear

1	you.
2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We will tell you
4	if we can't.
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay. I am just
6	getting backfeed, yes.
7	The TBD-4 needs revision to deal
8	with how to put in the impact of the
9	environmental exposures on the claimants,
10	basically, the people working in the plant.
11	So, we consider this almost closed except for
12	that one TBD-4 revision.
13	The second issue we dealt with was
14	the critical mass laboratory. That involved a
15	quite extensive discussion. Basically, a lot
16	of new information was gathered about the
17	critical mass lab and, in particular, work that
18	was done there post-'83. There was work done.
19	It is clearly well-documented.
20	And generally, SC&A and NIOSH
21	agreed, and the Board agreed, tentatively that
22	we could do dose reconstruction there.

However, on the phone was Dr. Rothe, who is the sole surviving leader of that project. He said that he believed there were many errors in the SC&A and NIOSH reports and gave us, I think it points that he thought was seven incorrect These criticality on. are experiments that were done in the CM lab.

What we finally agreed to -- this was new information. And I must say, also, that the claimants' representatives there, Ms. Barrie and [identifying information redacted], felt that he had very important information to give to us.

give So, asked him to we us а written report of the items that he said were in error, and those will be reviewed LaVon. And then, will decide how to we proceed. So, that is an issue.

LaVon -- I may put words in your mouth, LaVon, and you can correct them -- thought that probably the issues that we have been raising have been dealt with

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1	appropriately, but that, of course, he and we
2	have to investigate. So, we have to talk about
3	this in another meeting before we close it, if
4	we are going to close it.
5	And finally, the last two points on
6	tritium and neptunium, their feeling was that
7	we had enough good data now on both that we
8	could do a dose reconstruction.
9	So, we are left with we are almost
10	completed with the exception of Dr. Rothe's
11	report and its implications, and the revision
12	of TBD-4. And I would hope that we can get
13	those finished and make a final recommendation
14	by our November meeting.
15	That's it.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
17	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Questions?
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I want to
19	see if LaVon?
20	Since he is in the room, Dave, and
21	you were putting words in his mouth, I wanted
22	to

1	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right. No, I
2	know that.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We thought we
4	could hear directly.
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I expect he is
6	here.
7	MR. RUTHERFORD: I agree with that.
8	I know that Terrie had indicated that she had
9	some additional information she was going to
10	provide. I expect we are going to get that
11	tonight. And then, she also provided me Dr.
12	Rothe's written comments. And so, I have
13	those, and we are scheduling an interview with
14	Dr. Rothe to kind of go back through some of
15	these things.
16	So, I anticipate we will be ready
17	for November. So, yes.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
19	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Very good.
20	Any questions?
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody have
22	questions for Dave?

1	MEMBER MUNN: None here.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks.
3	Thank you, everybody, on that one. Thank you,
4	Dave.
5	Sandia?
6	MEMBER LEMEN: There is nothing new
7	on it.
8	(Laughter.)
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Nothing new?
10	Where are we?
11	MEMBER LEMEN: Waiting on NIOSH.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: LaVon ran for it.
13	He is still trying to hide behind Terrie Barrie
14	back there.
15	(Laughter.)
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, my recollection
17	of Sandia is that we are trying to verify the
18	end date of the current Class and that it is a
19	good date. And so, it is a matter of getting
20	information to support, you know, evidence to
21	support that the end date is a good end date,
22	and getting it out of the site is a little

1 problematic. 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 3 MR. HINNEFELD: Frankly, we are distracted on other sites as well. 4 we 5 haven't really pushed it that hard. 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Has Grea been 7 helping you? 8 Yes, Greg is helpful MR. HINNEFELD: 9 whenever we ask. I'm not even sure this has 10 made it to the top of our "ask list" yet. 11 I am not exactly -- Sam Glover is the lead guy 12 on it, and he is not here today. I'm just not 13 clear exactly. I know that we intend to go 14 back to Sandia for both Sandia and Sandia 15 Livermore, and they are sort of a package deal 16 because the records tended to be held together 17 for both those sites. 18 MR. RUTHERFORD: And I don't know if 19 Stu mentioned this or not, but it was kind of priorities kind of shifted, too. And so, with 20 21 priorities the way they were, we kind of pushed

that back a little bit, and we are starting to

1	move forward more with that one.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It is just one of
3	those sites that has sort of been on hold for a
4	while.
5	Did I skip you, Phil, on Pinellas?
6	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Pinellas, we need
7	to see if we can close that out. We still had
8	some possible issues with some of the tritium
9	questions. And then, there is always what has
10	been raised by some of the people there about
11	the uranium beds. And we need to basically get
12	together and close those things out, if we can.
13	I think we are about ready to close them out.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: NIOSH sounds like
15	they were getting close.
16	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, we are very,
17	very close.
18	Swipe data, that was the other thing
19	that we still are having to look into on
20	Pinellas.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The SEC Issues
22	Work Group is really the coworker issue. I

think you have heard about that.

TBD-6000 minus Carborundum? We will have to put an asterisk by it now.

(Laughter.)

MEMBER ZIEMER: Two parts to the TBD-6000 report today. First, I will report on General Steel Industries. On July 10th, NIOSH issued a paper called "Discussion of Remaining Issues to SC&A Review of Battelle TBD-6000." These were some issues that weren't fully closed.

In the meantime, the PER is in place and underway. So, dose reconstructions are being done under that current PER under Rev 1. But we now have the paper from NIOSH. And earlier -- let's see, what's today? -- I guess it was earlier this week we tasked SC&A to review this document. So, as soon as that review is complete, we will schedule a Work Group meeting with the objective of trying to close out these remaining issues on General Steel, which, presumably, would lead to a Rev 2

1	on Appendix BB and possibly another PER.
2	The other part of TBD-6000 is Joslyn
3	Manufacturing. Now you may recall the SEC for
4	Joslyn has been issued, but we do not have a
5	Site Profile. It is really Appendix J of
6	TBD-6000. That has been reviewed by SC&A. We
7	now have an issues matrix. As soon as we get
8	NIOSH's response to the issues matrix, we will
9	be able to address those remaining issues for
10	Joslyn.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Questions
12	for Paul?
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or could I add one
14	other comment?
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Not on Joslyn, but I
17	assume everybody there's two documents that
18	we had in our packet of stuff this time. One
19	of them is the SC&A what did they call it?
20	Coordinating Memo, or something like that,
21	which has a good review of everything they are
22	doing on I think all of these areas that have

been reported. And we have another document from NIOSH which is NIOSH Coordinating Work Group Document.

I was impressed. I think both of those documents are very good descriptions of what the Work Groups are doing and what remains to be done by both NIOSH and by SC&A on all of these Work Groups. So, I found it very helpful.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I concur with that.

I would add one more thing I left out of the SEC Issues Work Group. meeting where we had discussed а Madison, essentially, Site Profile issues. closed, essentially closed those out. There were a few questions that were left open that I think Jim Neton circulated, after he had sort of answered, circulated to the Work Group. Ι haven't caught up with Jim yet to make sure he heard from all of the Work Group members. Ιf not, we will track down the Work Group member

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1	if they didn't respond.
2	But I was expecting to see him here,
3	but, obviously, he couldn't come. So, I will
4	catch up with him when I get back and do that.
5	But we will probably put that on the agenda for
6	the November meeting, to do the Site Profile,
7	just to report back to the Board on those.
8	They are relatively straightforward. So, it
9	should not be a long report.
10	Henry?
11	MEMBER ANDERSON: Do you want AWE?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, but, no, no,
13	on the website it is still called TBD-6001. It
14	has two listings. You get listed twice.
15	MEMBER ANDERSON: Right. Okay.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: A very important
17	Work Group to have. It is the only one that
18	has two listings. Well, no, Phil has got you
19	beat; he's got three.
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.
21	So, we have a meeting coming up
22	August 3rd. We have two TBDs we are reviewing.

The first one is NUMEC, which is the Apollo and Parks Township in Pennsylvania site. And then, there is the W.R. Grace, Erwin, Tennessee site that we are also reviewing. So, we are making headway.

That's it.

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CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good.

I was just checking with Paul. I had skipped over Lawrence Berkeley.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, the only thing to report on Lawrence Berkeley is that the report is basically the same as at our last is additional meeting. There data capture there, going that on NIOSH and contractor are looking at that data. it still needs to be entered into the system and reviewed. And so, there is detailed description of what remains to be done there before the Work Group meets. But we are now looking at, I think, December of this year before all that information is ready to be reviewed.

1	NIOSH also has some reviews of
2	earlier documents from SC&A on Lawrence
3	Berkeley that also need responses. So, there's
4	a number of things awaiting us. The Work Group
5	has been standing by for a fair amount of time,
6	but a lot of work going on there in the data
7	capture right now.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Paul.
9	Questions?
10	(No response.)
11	Weldon Spring?
12	MEMBER LEMEN: There is nothing new
13	on Weldon Spring that I'm aware of.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Stu or
15	LaVon, anything to add? No? Okay. I think
16	that is sort of a back-burner.
17	MR. RUTHERFORD: I am pretty sure we
18	are done. I think the revisions of the TBD are
19	complete.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Have they been
21	reviewed?
22	MEMBER LEMEN: That was my

1	understanding.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Have they been
3	reviewed by SC&A? I can't remember. Okay.
4	And the Work Group?
5	MEMBER LEMEN: It hasn't been and we
6	haven't received anything from SC&A that I'm
7	aware of.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think you
9	probably did or somebody did. They were done.
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: In January of this
11	year.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
13	MEMBER LEMEN: I haven't seen it.
14	It didn't come to me that I'm aware of, anyhow,
14 15	It didn't come to me that I'm aware of, anyhow, unless I missed it.
15	unless I missed it.
15 16	unless I missed it. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we will
15 16 17	unless I missed it. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we will figure it out.
15 16 17 18	unless I missed it. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we will figure it out. MR. KATZ: So, we can a Work Group
15 16 17 18 19	unless I missed it. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we will figure it out. MR. KATZ: So, we can a Work Group meeting, it sounds like.

1	Worker Outreach?
2	MEMBER BEACH: There has been
3	nothing new on Worker Outreach since my
4	presentation a couple of Board meetings ago.
5	At this time, we haven't met; we haven't moved
6	forward on any path forward. So, I guess you
7	would call that a back-burner issue as well.
8	So, nothing more to report there at this time.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think that does
10	our Work Group list.
11	MEMBER CLAWSON: Savannah River.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm sorry.
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: No, that's okay.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I was distracted
15	by something else.
16	We have agreed to discuss it only
17	every other Advisory Board meeting.
18	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead, Brad.
20	I'm sorry.
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: Actually, we did
22	receive a White Paper on neptunium dose

1	estimates. It was received from NIOSH, and
2	SC&A I believe is reviewing that at this time.
3	But that is all we have.
4	We did get the issue as Greg said
5	earlier, our last data capture had been sent to
6	Germantown, and Joe has been able to look
7	through it. And so, that has been able to help
8	us out.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And? So, do we
10	have an estimate from NIOSH when we are moving
11	forward on this? I'm not even going to give
12	LaVon a chance to say that he is glad that Tim
13	is here.
14	MR. RUTHERFORD: I'm really glad Tim
15	is here.
16	(Laughter.)
17	DR. TAULBEE: Well, of course, our
18	big issue that we are working on right now is
19	coworker, now that we have gotten some clear
20	guidance as to we are going to be working with
21	this Draft Implementation Guide.
22	We have been working with ORAU for

1 the past month-and-a-half or so with regard to quidance, the 2 current Implementation 3 Guidance, laying out the steps and the timeline in order to do this. But it is still in the 4 5 draft phases. We have received their first cut at 6 7 this, and we need to have some discussions. 8 But I don't have a definitive timeline for you 9 right now. 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm not going to 11 hold you to a timeline, but if you could get 12 back to me sometime, so we can sort of figure 13 Because we also have to coordinate with 14 the SEC Issues Work Group and the Savannah 15 River Work Group. And I think we need to get 16 least some of the pilot coworker, whatever 17 we are calling these, or example coworker, sort 18 of done soon. 19 Somehow my sense is that it is going 20 to take longer on INL, but I may be wrong on 21 that, to get ones ready to be reviewed.

TAULBEE:

DR.

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I don't have a real

1 good feel as to which one is going be River is farther 2 longer. Savannah along. 3 However, it is also much bigger. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 4 Yes. 5 DR. TAULBEE: complex For more 6 issues, you get a lot more radionuclides we are 7 looking at at Savannah River. And now, with 8 Implementation Guidance of basically having to do two coworker models, one for construction 9 10 trades and one for routine operations type of 11 folks, it makes it a lot more complicated. said, we have laid out the 12 Like I 13 steps, and we are looking at how long this is 14 going to take. But we will get back to you on 15 the --16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I don't want 17 to belabor this, but we have got time. Ιt 18 would seem to me that sort of the first step 19 would be, okay, which you have already taken, 20 separate construction is, then, do you out 21 production workers,

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I'm assuming the construction have a slightly smaller dataset. don't want to say they are less complicated, but one that is a little harder to separate out people. You don't have production areas, and so forth, and you can make a determination that way, which I would think would carry over into the other parts of the coworker, you know, other coworker models, so to speak, for that site. That would be the first for it, and you may have already dealt with that.

DR. TAULBEE: We have, from the standpoint of separating. The problem comes into our OTIB-81, which was our coworker model for Savannah River that we put out that got a lot of comments on and prompted the SEC Work Group and the Implementation Guidance.

It was based upon NOCTS data. And so, when you start separating out construction trades from operations, the dataset gets quite small. But we do have the bioassay data for

1	many more construction trade workers that we
2	haven't coded that we have in-house. And so,
3	that is where it is causing some of the
4	timeline issues right now.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I guess it would
6	sort of facilitate this if you can sort of
7	narrow that down, what gets coded, whatever.
8	Because if you decide that it is going to be an
9	SEC, the coding becomes less urgent for that
10	entire dataset.
11	DR. TAULBEE: That is what we are
12	looking at right now.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay. Okay.
14	Well, if I can follow up with you and Stu and
15	get a timetable, it would be helpful.
16	But I want to say I am pleased that
17	you are going ahead. I was getting a little
18	bit worried that everybody was waiting until
19	this meeting to start doing anything, which is
20	the impression I was getting earlier. So, that
21	is good.
22	DR. TAULBEE: We have initiated the

1	process.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Great.
3	Okay. I think that is it for Work
4	Groups. Did I skip anybody else? Ted, did we
5	have any other business?
6	MR. KATZ: Oh, we don't have Dr.
7	Richardson for Science Issues, but nothing has
8	gone forward there.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. Okay.
10	We will now take a break, then, and come back
11	promptly at four o'clock. We will have the
12	update on Idaho and, then, go into the public
13	comment period.
14	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
15	matter went off the record at 3:15 p.m. and
16	resumed at 4:04 p.m.)
17	MR. KATZ: Now we have some more
18	people in the room locally. There is a public
19	comment session that begins at 5:30, I believe.
20	If you would like to make comments, please sign
21	up at the table out there. There is a sign-up

book, and you can sign up for your public

1 Please do that at some point before comments. then. Thanks. 2 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and I would if just add that, finish the 4 we up 5 presentations early before 5:30 and there are 6 people here in the room that wish to make 7 will public comments, we start the public 8 comments then, whenever we finish. So, you don't have to wait around longer. 9 10 Anyway, we will start. This will be 11 an update on the INL petition site, and I think 12 we are starting with Tim. 13 Or, Phil, do you want to stay a few words first? 14 15 SCHOFIELD: Yes, there MEMBER 16 just one thing I would like to point out. 17 is not something that is available, I 18 believe, anywhere for the claimant. 19 Ιt is the sites, the covered 20 demographics by state, and I thought people at 21 INL might be interested. This is the 20th of 22 this month. INL, you have total claims, 1,679.

1	You have 1,626 in the initial dose
2	reconstruction; 1,549 dose reconstructions have
3	been sent to the Department of Labor. There
4	are 561 reworks; 43 have been pulled for SEC.
5	Those people, obviously, have worked at some
6	other facility. And then, there are 311 with a
7	PoC of greater than 50 percent. And you have
8	1,308 with a PoC of less than 50 percent.
9	It's all yours, Tim.
10	Thanks.
11	DR. TAULBEE: Thank you, Phil and
12	Members of the Board.
13	This presentation is going to give
14	an update on the SEC Class Definition and the
15	research that we have done since the last time
16	I spoke with you all in March in Richland.
17	I am going to start with a little
18	bit of background about the dosimetry at the
19	Idaho National Laboratory, and then, talk about
20	the additional research that we have done in
21	the past months, and then, attempt to clarify

and address some of the questions that were

raised at the end of my last presentation back And so, we are going to talk about a review of the NOCTS claims that discuss some of the data gaps, a review of those, comparisons of monthly reports, dosimetry reports, and then, our review of the dosimetry procedures. And then, I will get into the recommended adjustment the SEC Class to Definition and why we think this is necessary. And then, finish up with the timeline that Dr. Melius requested at the end of the INL Work Group.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Surprise.

(Laughter.)

DR. TAULBEE: start with the To background on the dosimetry at INL, if recall, when I was talking before, INL has this one-badge/one-area type of methodology where, if you worked in one area, you went in and you picked up your dosimeter badge at that area. You went in at the security gate. You went in, you worked at that particular area. When you

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left, you left your dosimeter there at the exit.

If you worked in another facility or you went to another facility, you picked up a a new badge. You got badge facility. And this is how we decided we could identify the Class, based upon this onebadge/one-area methodology.

So, the example I have given here routinely worked is, if worker at the materials test reactor, he went, then, to the Chemical Processing Plant. When he left MTR, badge would leave his at the security checkpoint and pick up a temporary badge at the Chemical Processing Plant. Visitors coming in would be picking up their badges, and these were called temporary badges and they would get these at the entrance of the Chemical Processing Plant.

Well, the dosimetry records at INL really comprise three main sources. There is what I am going to call the Chemical Processing

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Plant, or CPP, main badge reports. And these are identified based upon the area codes of 5, 53, and 55. These changed over time. then, the CPP temporary badge reports and badge CPP construction reports, the CX areas, as it was called. MTR construction was actually MΧ area. So, they separated the construction based upon this additional area, but it was really physically the same location. badge reports So, these three comprise Class of Chemical Processing Plant.

The first example that I want to show you of the dosimeter badge report, here in the lefthand column you will see where I have contractor codes listed. By the way, the black regions there are individual names of workers at the Chemical Processing Plant.

The area code is that second column where I have got green highlights going on.

And then, you will see in red, off to the right, I have got, corresponding, what the contractor code means. So, for an individual

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worker, we can identify -- in this case the first line is an individual who worked at the Chemical Processing Plant, but he worked for FC Torkelson.

The second one is an individual who worked at the Chemical Processing Plant, and he worked for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The next one I've got highlighted there is an individual who worked for Phillips Petroleum, which in this particular time period was the main contractor for CPP.

And if you go all the way down to the bottom, you will also see people who worked for Westinghouse or the Naval Reactor facility. When they would come into CPP, they were identified as well as being badged there at CPP.

One of the questions that was posed to me back in March was with regard to who all was monitored and how sure we were that everybody coming into the site was monitored.

And more importantly, did we have access to

Could we identify these people 1 those records? and could we pull these records together? 2 3 And so, we went back to the site and requested these temporary badge 4 we reports. 5 So, these would be considered kind of visitors 6 in some cases. 7 In the first case, you have got a 8 reporter. Somebody from Blackfoot News came into the site and they were badged. 9 10 The next one I have got highlighted 11 is a Phillips employee. This would be somebody 12 who worked in another area coming into CPP. 13 And so, here they show up on the temporary 14 dosimetry report. They likely worked at Test Area North or Central Facilities or one of the 15 16 But, when they came other sites. in, 17 picked up this temporary badge. 18 Also, you have got AEC personnel. 19 everybody that worked for AEC routinely 20 went to CPP. If they routinely went, they were 21 that main report. Ιf they on went

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temporary dosimetry badge reports.

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If you recall, the initial Class that we are proposing was at least one badge. So, it only took one badge and 250 days of employment to be considered part of the Class.

Following down here, some of the construction trades workers show up on these temporary badge reports. In this case, H.S. Wright and FC Torkelson. And even vendors, in this case, the Coca-Cola guy who came and delivered Coke there to CPP, he was badged as well when he came in.

Now the third set of reports is the CPP construction. And so, these were individuals coming in, building trades, and so forth, to do their work. They had a different area code, but it is still physical location of the Chemical Processing Plant.

the first set of dosimeter In reports I showed you, the vast majority of them are Phillips employees, that 002 code. In this this construction, the case, on CPP vast

1 majority of them are H.K. Ferguson. That was the prime construction contractor for the area. 2 3 However, others show up. Here you will see some more H.S. Wright, and then, even 4 5 a code for miscellaneous construction. 6 who were a small shop type of thing would come 7 They were badged as well. in. multiple 8 So, there types of are 9 workers coming into CPP, and they were all 10 badged when they came into the Chemical 11 Plant. Processing However, а worker's 12 dosimetry could appear on any one of these different 13 several reports or all of them at 14 time periods, depending upon their work career, 15 how long it was, how often they were 16 facility, or did they go and work in another 17 area. 18 We do see a lot of moving amongst working 19 construction trade workers at MTR construction or MX code and, then, CX code, and 20 21 within the same month going back and forth. 22 this is what comprises the So,

entirety of the CPP dosimetry that we are proposing to use to define the Class.

Now onto the research that we have done since we last talked. By our count, we have 1,753 INL claims as of April 2015. numbers differ a little bit from Phil's because looking he was at more of what has been completely processed; whereas, we are looking at how many claims do we have. And many of these dose reconstructions we are working currently there at the site. I believe there is about 200 or so that are currently undergoing dose reconstruction.

When we looked at these 1700 claims and determined who had employment during our proposed SEC time period and Class, it came down to 881 of the claimants have employment during the SEC period.

We went through those claims, and Mitch Findley and Lara Hughes did the lion's share of this work, and reviewed the computerassisted telephone interviews, the dose

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reconstruction reports, and the DOE files, to determine whether these people worked at CPP.

Of these claims, 320 were positively having worked at the Chemical identified as Processing Plant during the SEC time period and identifiable had an CPP dosimeter badge, whether it was a regular badge, a temporary badge, a visitor badge, or a CX on the CX dosimeter report.

Five hundred and twenty-nine of the no claims had indication of work at the Chemical Processing Plant. Thirty-two of the claims would need to be followed up to actually determine their status. The reason that I say "need to follow up" here is that many of claims that we went through and looked at had what we call an annual summary. They didn't have those details that I showed you in those first three slides on those reports. We just had an annual printout of their dosimetry.

And the reason for that was early on in dose reconstruction there was an efficiency

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to try to move claims faster. Ιf measure low-level exposure, somebody had a less 500 millirem or greater than 50 rem, we felt we could process the claim without getting all of their dosimetry results. And so, it was efficiency measure as to why some of these people just have an annual summary.

The site actually has their full dosimetry records. In some of the cases that we went back and did some followup in the past month, some of them have 1 to 2 hundred pages of dosimetry results that you can go through.

So, we didn't request them all early on. The problem with the annual summaries is they don't provide location information. You have to go to those original reports that I showed you to identify where they worked. So, that leaves kind of a gap here, a disconnect.

However, when the Department of
Labor and the Department of Energy are
processing or administering this Class, they
would go to those original reports and get the

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work location for these individuals.

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The CPP construction trades or CX dosimetry printouts are kind of a special When we made the original request April to the site, we requested all the CPP dosimetry. We didn't specify that we wanted dosimetry CPP and the CPP construction it miscommunication dosimetry. So, was а between us and the Department of Energy And so, we didn't get those construction that. dosimetry reports.

Unfortunately, on our review we were going through, and people that we needed to spend more time on, we kind of put them down to the end and we didn't really recognize that this was going to be a big problem for us until about the end of June. At that point is when we started talking to the site about getting these dosimetry reports.

I indicate here in the last bullet that NIOSH has since requested these CX reports, and DOE is working to compile them. I

received them yesterday from the site when we were out there conducting the interviews. So, they have given them to me now, and so, we will Site getting them into the Research be Database. So, have obtained those CX we dosimetry reports now.

The next item that we committed to do was to look at these dosimetry reports and see, are they complete; are there any data gaps? We identified that there are three months that are currently missing out of the time period of 1963 through 1974, and that is January 1970, December 1970, and December of '71. And we will request these from the site. We just haven't gotten those details out there to the site yet.

We went through the temporary badge reports from 1959 through 1976, and none appear to be missing. We went through every month, and there is a temporary badge report for every month between that time period. And so, we feel that the temporary badge reports are

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Again, the CX dosimetry reports, at the time I made this presentation last week, we didn't have them. Today we do.

The next thing that we wanted to look at was a comparison between the monthly health physics reports and the CPP dosimetry The reason for this was, how can we printouts. be sure that we have all of the results? We large printouts have got these of several hundred pages. How do we know we have got all of the workers listed within these printouts? So, it was a completeness check.

Well, each month throughout the history of INL the dosimetry group published a report, and they listed how many badges they processed by area, how many were processed at the Chemical Processing Plant, how many at Test Reactor Area, how many at Test Area North, how many at Central Facilities. And so, it is all tabulated in these monthly reports.

And so, we went through and, then,

took those reports and compared the printouts, went through and counted how many people do we have on these printouts, with the idea that, if we have 500 dosimeters being processed in a month, according to the monthly report, and the printout has 500 people on it, we have got the complete set.

reviewed 1963 through And so, we March of 1970, and we found very good agreement between these monthly reports and the dosimeter I went through trying to figure out printouts. how to present this to you all in a graphical I went through and tallied all of the months from 1963 up through 1970 and did the comparison of how many we had on the printouts and how many we had in the monthly reports. And you can see very good agreement.

Ιt is interesting that there some years where we have more on the dosimeter printouts than what have listed in we the monthly reports, and that is likely due to reporting cutoff dates that they had to get to

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their management in order to produce.

You see a big drop in 1967. It is not that there were less people being monitored at that time period, but that was the switch from monthly film badges to some people going to quarterly TLDs. And so, instead of getting over a quarter three film badges, they would, then, get one thermoluminescent dosimeter. So, it is kind of misleading there, but you have to look at both the TLD as well as the monthly film badges.

The final thing that we looked at was a review of the INL dosimetry procedures and, again, that one-badge/one-area methodology. We wanted to check to make sure that this didn't change over time. And this was our big surprise. When we went through and looked at this procedure, we found that they did change. And so, we investigated more of why it changed and how it changed, so that we could report it back to you all.

In October 1969, the site began to

explore methods to reduce the number of badges being assigned. temporary that were They did this for а cost-savings method. Because so many people were now moving between Test Reactor Area and the Chemical Processing Plant, and vice versa, and Test Area North, they were looking for can a person wear badge in two multiple areas.

Well, they did an evaluation in December of 1969, and it was a really thorough evaluation. Ι have got the Site Research Database document number listed there. It is impressive actually an report where thev tallied the number of temporary badges reqular badges being issued by area tallied occupation. So, they it for pipefitters, for for chemical carpenters, operators, for health and safety folks by area, as to how many badges were in the area and how many temporary badges were being issued.

They did this in order to make a recommendation to issue a single dosimeter

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badge that the employee could wear in areas, instead of getting a new temporary badge for each area they went into. And so, kind of instituted a new procedure of badge/multiple-area methodology, Ι am calling it. This was implemented in March of 1970.

And here is of the some documentation you will see. Off to the right is an actual printout of the dosimeter changes across time at the site. Specifically, the lower highlighted area there is talking about this ANC, Allied where at time Nuclear Corporation, and the Atomic Energy Commission personnel who worked in the Test Reactor Area Chemical Processing Plant or the the Technical Support Facility, which is in Test Area North, and the Power Burst Facility could wear their dosimeter that was issued at that facility into the Chemical Processing Plant.

This continued until December of 1974, when the badging returned to one-

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badge/one-area, and that is that bottom highlight right there. So, they deviated from this one-badge/one-area methodology for four and nine months. Interestingly, corresponds to, if you recall, the degradation that we saw of the rad controls happening at CPP, resulting in more contamination, resulting in intakes that led us to recommend the Class in the first place. The same thing was happening here where they loosened controls on their dosimetry, and we get back to December of 1974 and they re-instituted control on their dosimetry again.

implications So. what are the this one-badge/multiple-area methodology? Well, now we have got any monitored worker at National Idaho Laboratory could physically enter the Chemical Processing Plant and conduct their work without picking up a new dosimeter. So, somebody who was working at MTR could go up to CPP. They would go back to MTR and leave their dosimeter, and it would be read

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processed and there would be no record of them entering the Chemical Processing Plant. So, this change eliminates our ability to actually segregate and identify all the workers just solely based upon their dosimetry records.

And so, the change necessitates including all monitored workers at INL in the SEC during this time period, this four-year nine-month time period, due to the potential for any monitored worker onsite to have entered CPP, gone into those corridors, gone into those analytical laboratories, and been exposed to the actinides for which we can't reconstruct the dose.

So, the SEC Class Definition is kind of in two time periods here, the January 1963 through February of 1970, the one-badge/one-area methodology that we believe still holds. We have demonstrated that there was lots of temporary badges and people were being monitored along those lines.

However, from March of 1970 through

1 December of 1974, there's a one-badge/multiplearea methodology that employed for four 2 was And so, all monitored 3 years and nine months. workers at INL need to be included in the SEC 4 5 Class due to their potential to enter CPP 6 be exposed those actinides in the to 7 laboratories those corridors and that we 8 identified are problematic for estimating dose. Class 9 So, here's our revised 10 Definition. And Dr. Melius mentioned earlier 11 today that this is the third definition you This definition is our attempt to try to 12 saw. 13 address some of the INL Work Group's comments 14 back in the beginning of this month. 15 so, what we have done redefined it to try to identify an A period and 16 17 a B period with connecting them through an "OR" 18 So, if somebody was monitored and statement. 19 meets either of those two criteria, they would 20 be included in the Class.

let me read this

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predecessor agencies, and their contractors and subcontractors who worked at the Idaho National Laboratory in Scoville, Idaho, and (a) who were monitored for external radiation at the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant (CPP), for example, at least one film badge or TLD dosimeter from between January 1st, 1963 and February 28th, 1970 (b) who were monitored or radiation Idaho external at National example, Laboratory, for at least one film badge or TLD issued between March 1st, 1970 and December 31st, 1974 for a number of workdays 250 workdays, occurring aggregating at least solely under this employment either in combination with workdays within the parameters established for one or more other Classes of employees in the Special Exposure Cohort."

So, our definition here, the red part here is what we have expanded and changed. We have got it into an earlier time period and a latter time period to adjust for that possibility of somebody being issued a badge at

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MTR and, then, going into CPP and being exposed 1 in those corridors and those analytical 2 laboratories to the actinides. 3 Before Ι on to the timeline, 4 go 5 should I pause here and address any questions 6 or do you want iust go with the me to on 7 timeline? 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead and do the timeline, I think. 9 It's easy. DR. TAULBEE: 10 Well, what I Okay. 11 have tried to do here is summarize all of the 12 activities we currently have going on out here 13 We are currently working on the in Idaho. 14 Argonne National Laboratory West SEC petition. 15 This is scheduled to be delivered to the Board 16 and the petitioners in mid- to late October. 17 days before the targeting 30 Board We are 18 meeting in order to try to give everybody time 19 to look at this and digest it. 20 At that time, when we issue this 21 will begin work on the reserve report, we 22 sections of the INL SEC. If you recall, there

were certain areas at Auxiliary Reactor Area 1, Test Area North, and then, the burial grounds, reserved certain sections where we that needed to do more follow-up. We will start that in the mid-October timeframe, and we are tentatively planning right data now two captures out here in October, one in October, one at the beginning of November.

And might conduct we some interviews, if possible, at that time period. The reason I say "if possible" has a lot to do with these really defined time periods that we need to follow up. We are having difficulties identifying people who worked in specific areas that are willing to talk to us during those So, if we can, we will time periods right now. conduct some interviews, and I will keep the Board and SC&A apprised as we get closer to that.

Our anticipation is that the CR addendum will be delivered to the petitioners and to the Board in February of 2016, again,

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hoping for a 30-day advance submittal before the March Board meeting, at which time I expect that we should be able to present that to the Advisory Board.

Following that meeting is when we will begin work with INL's Work Group and SC&A to resolve findings, issues, and concerns that they have with the current report that we have out there, INL SEC 219; the Argonne National Laboratory report that we hope to present in November, and then, the ER addendum that we are anticipating presenting to you all in March.

And then, at the same time, March 2016 is when we will begin the research for the Chemical Processing Plant for the post-1974 If you recall, we cut it off time period. December of 1974 due to the publishing and the beginning of the implementation on the Health Upgrade the Chemical Physics Program at Processing Plant. this time, And so, at don't know if December of 1974 or January of 1975 they began to institute enough bioassays

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1	such that we can reconstruct doses. We just
2	haven't evaluated that time period yet. And
3	so, we are proposing to evaluate that once we
4	get these other reports out.
5	And with that, I will be happy to
6	answer any questions. Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
8	Board Members with questions?
9	(No response.)
10	If not, I have one question. What
11	is, for this latest set of dose-monitoring
12	records that you just received yesterday, or
13	whatever you told me
14	DR. TAULBEE: Yesterday.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: about how long
16	do you think it will take to process that?
17	DR. TAULBEE: To get them uploaded
18	to the Site Research Database?
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Uploaded, yes.
20	Yes.
21	DR. TAULBEE: Probably within a week
22	or two.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
2	DR. TAULBEE: They will be going
3	back to Cincinnati on Friday and they will be
4	there in the office, but they do have to enter
5	them into the Site Research Database.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. No, I
7	understand.
8	DR. TAULBEE: I hope they can do it
9	next week, but
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
11	DR. TAULBEE: but I can't promise
12	that.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good.
14	Because I think that makes some difference in
15	terms of where we go from here.
16	DR. TAULBEE: We did receive about
17	1,000 pages. I did a quick count of the number
18	of pages, and there's about 20 people per page.
19	So, you are looking at about 20,000 dosimeter
20	readings for construction trades workers.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Uh-hum. Okay.
22	Okay.

1	Any other Board Members with
2	questions?
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Tim, could you put
4	the definition slide back up again? There was
5	talk that there were other changes. I just
6	looking to see whether the one I had been
7	looking at is the same. What is the date on
8	this slide? Is this the 21st?
9	DR. TAULBEE: This should be the
10	last one.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is that the one we
12	got with our last package?
13	DR. TAULBEE: Yes, it should be.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: It hasn't been
16	changed since?
17	DR. TAULBEE: No.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No. No, no.
19	There was an interim, there was a set of slides
20	that Tim presented to the work group earlier in
21	July. And I actually raised some questions
22	then just to make sure that we had the

1	compound Class Definitions are a little bit
2	tricky. And what happens if a person overlaps
3	between the two, which they could do in terms
4	of
5	DR. TAULBEE: That shouldn't matter
6	because one dosimeter in either of those
7	periods qualifies for entry into the SEC.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, but if they
9	are yes, I think it is okay now. It wasn't
10	as clear in the last
11	DR. TAULBEE: No, the one at the
12	beginning of the month.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
14	DR. TAULBEE: Yes, this is much
15	clearer.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. And that was
17	the issue I raised. And it would just confuse
18	things if we presented the interim definition
19	now, and so forth.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: And SC&A was testing
21	that out, were you not, this one
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think we are

1 going to hear more from SC&A. We are going to hear 2 MEMBER ZIEMER: from that, yes, I saw something. 3 Is this going to hold up is my concern. 4 5 Well, I think that CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 6 is all our concern about that, which is why I 7 was asking Tim about when the brand-new data 8 would be available for evaluation, forth, because there is that. 9 10 had trouble, Τ have mean, we 11 difficulty using badging criteria as а for 12 inclusion before because not everyone is badged 13 either for an area or even on a site. those issues again, and how do we make sure of 14 That is hard to evaluate because you are 15 16 looking for the exception. 17 People that apply don't always 18 often they have worked for a long time, so they 19 are okay. It is the people with shorter-term 20 exposures or maybe things just got less rigid

four-year nine-month period we didn't realize,

for a year or two or something.

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The '74, the

1	NIOSH didn't realize until they went back again
2	and looked and found out that the practices had
3	changed for that time period. So, the Class
4	Definition in March that we got was different
5	because NIOSH didn't realize. Now, obviously,
6	they have updated it to take that into account.
7	But I think the question I would
8	have and we can talk more a little bit later
9	is, do we have adequate information now that
10	we feel comfortable going forward with this or
11	even part of this definition now?
12	If there are no other questions
12 13	If there are no other questions right now, Tim won't go far, and I think we
13	right now, Tim won't go far, and I think we
13 14	right now, Tim won't go far, and I think we have a presentation from SC&A. Two? Okay.
13 14 15	right now, Tim won't go far, and I think we have a presentation from SC&A. Two? Okay. MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. For anyone
13 14 15 16	right now, Tim won't go far, and I think we have a presentation from SC&A. Two? Okay. MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. For anyone who is on Live Meeting, we have gone off Live
13 14 15 16 17	right now, Tim won't go far, and I think we have a presentation from SC&A. Two? Okay. MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. For anyone who is on Live Meeting, we have gone off Live Meeting because we didn't have this in the
13 14 15 16 17 18	right now, Tim won't go far, and I think we have a presentation from SC&A. Two? Okay. MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. For anyone who is on Live Meeting, we have gone off Live Meeting because we didn't have this in the content. We are going to show this from our
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	right now, Tim won't go far, and I think we have a presentation from SC&A. Two? Okay. MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. For anyone who is on Live Meeting, we have gone off Live Meeting because we didn't have this in the content. We are going to show this from our website. So, it is the version that is on our

of overlaps some of the information that Tim just presented. But, basically, we are going to talk about what SC&A did to sort of try to evaluate this Class Definition, particularly with the fact that it requires a dosimeter.

As Tim said, that has sort of been modified a little bit since we first started this work. Originally, it was just a CPP dosimeter for all periods. Now there is the period in the 1970s where it is just an INL dosimeter that is required.

Oh, I'm sorry, I am Bob Barton. I am with Sanford Cohen & Associates.

So, SC&A's investigative approach, basically, is twofold. One was the assessment of worker interviews that had already taken place to this point. The second one, which is really the focus of this report, was to be able to evaluate claimant records to sort of put it to the test to see if this definition would hold up and not potentially miss any claimants that otherwise should have been included.

So, just a quick slide about the worker interviews. Basically, 50 sets of interview summaries had been available when we put this together. Those interviews were conducted by the Board, NIOSH, and SC&A from June to November of 2014.

all the worker interview Not summaries had been finalized at this point. But the ones we did have pretty much affirm the badging personnel universal of who were entering a radiological area at CPP. So, based on that, we just have two recommendations really.

And that is to continue the line of inquiry with future interviews and focus on those badging policies, so that we can try to convince ourselves that that is, in fact, the case for all relevant workers.

Also, obviously, we want to evaluate the interview summaries that weren't available yet to take a look at those. Those would be in addition to the ones that we have already

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So, on to the claimant evaluation. What we really wanted to get done is characterize the external dosimetry for of the records and to look completeness for That is item 2 there. This is sort of gaps. the classic coworker question: when you see a gap, you ask the question, why is there a gap monitoring? in the And the two usual monitored possibilities are they weren't because they weren't exposed or they were not like monitored but they should have been exposed.

In this particular site, there is a third option that is rather interesting. location. that they moved another In to are two locations. particular, there One is Argonne. And, of course, that is being evaluated separately. The other location the NRF area, which is the Naval Research Facility, I believe. That is not covered under the program.

But, in either of those cases, if they had moved to those locations, they have any dosimetry associated though those INL, even two areas are technically within the site boundary. if you see a gap, you kind of have to ask the question, is that the reason why we see a gap? It is because they weren't monitored because they actually were moved to a different area.

And the last one is really where the rubber meets the road. That is, does this Class Definition as it stands capture all the relevant workers that it should?

bit little about our approach wanted analyze subset here. We to а and their available records, claimants obviously we want to look at their dosimetry records how complete they to see are evaluate any gaps as we see them.

We want to look at that Department of Labor file. You might wonder why, but there is actually a lot of good information in those,

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especially pertaining to who the claimant worked for, because they use that to establish the covered employment. But there is also a lot of energy statements that you can find in those that aren't actually contained in CATI interview because they were done as part initial application process. of the actual we have the CATI interviews And, of course, themselves.

iterative We used an process in selecting the claimants for a focused review. A lot of times we will go into these records and cross-section, try to get а representative cross-section of claimants. In this case, since we are really testing a Class Definition to see if it going to miss anyone, we wanted to do a focused review, really go in there and sort of seek out, see if we can find any problems.

So, the main thing I want to stress here is it is not a representative cross-section. It is not a random sample. We

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literally went in to try to find the claimants 1 who might be problematic. 2 3 A little bit more on our approach. The initial group of claimants, we did sort of 4 5 in the beginning spread a wide net, just to get an idea of what the dosimetry records look like 6 7 for different job types, different employers, 8 different subcontractors. As you can see here, it is sort of 9 10 the initial go at it. We have a variety of job 11 just subcontractors types there, not or construction, but you also have the HP techs; 12 13 you have the firemen, operators. 14 Based on that initial assessment, we 15 found, not surprisingly, that should we 16 probably focusing on the subcontract workers, 17 in particular, those that had intermittent 18 employment. They might have come to the site 19 for a month or two, perhaps been laid off, and 20 then, come back six months later for a month or 21 two.

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So,

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initial

this

characterization, we have 30 total claimants. That includes the ones in the initial group, which was sort of spreading the wide net, and also the focus group, where, again, we are trying to find problems to see if this thing really holds up.

So, what information did we have to Well, obviously, we had the cycle on? qo reports, which you saw several examples in presentation; Tim's the temporary badge reports; internal monitoring, because any sort internal monitoring record of will, also, obviously, a contain, date and the work location.

We use the CATI and other interview statements. Like I said, you can sometimes find those in the Department of Labor files.

And this next one is really kind of interesting. It is called a location file card. And this isn't a dosimetry record. It is literally a record for an individual worker that gives the employer, the area of work, and

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then, the dates that they were assigned to that area.

these weren't always complete. Sometimes would only get the employer. you Sometimes you would only get the area. usually would get both dates, but sometimes you would only get the start date or sometimes you would get the end date. But the point is, it is a piece of information that we can directly tie workers to CPP and, then, test to see if they have a badge.

This last one, the master security card, is only slightly useful because it doesn't give an area, but oftentimes we can use that to say, well, they were transferred to Argonne or they were transferred to the NRF, and that explains why we see a gap.

So, based on those 30 claims we looked at, we developed five basic categories. I have them listed here. I think it might be more useful to us if we just go through some examples, so you can see what each one of these

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We are going to look at a couple of these charts. So, I just want to kind of explain what are seeing here. Ιt we timeline, and the line on the bottom, the red line, that is the DOE-covered employment. You see a bunch of blue dots above it. Those are actually the date for the film end badge cycles. And then, the green is that location file card I just described, where it is not a dosimetry record, but it does show information about where a worker was assigned.

So, a Category 1, basically, we define as no observable gaps. As we can see, the red line is pretty continuous through this employment, pretty much the entire SEC period, and all those little blue dots, you really don't have any gaps. So, from our standpoint, we just have no observed gaps with this; they are not a problem.

Category 2 gets a little more interesting. Here again, we have a red line

spanning the entire SEC period. As you can see, very close dosimetry records. And then, about 1967, they are start to fan out. And so, you almost have like an annual dose record.

Now you might look at that and say, well, they were on an annual basis. Not so fast. When you actually look at the codes, this particular worker was supposed to be on a quarterly monitoring schedule after 1967. As you can see, in 1967, it is exactly a quarter, but, then, it gets spread out. So, you say, are there missing records there?

Well, interesting thing an that records have is called a PSN number. these Basically, what we observed was, even though these dosimetry records are more spread out, they actually sequential number have а associated with them. So, one could surmise that, even though their dosimeter was labeled as quarterly, a decision was made that perhaps an annual basis was more appropriate. When you look at each one of those records, they go

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sequentially. So, one, two, three, four, five, and such. So, even though there might appear to be gaps on this chart, it is SC&A's opinion that these records are still complete.

Move on to Category 3. It gets a little more interesting. As we can see here, this worker had some gaps in their employment. We have four separate employment periods here. There is a cluster of dosimetry records around the end of 1963. From about mid-1967 into close cluster 1969, you have а very of The third monitoring period there, monitoring. we don't have anything. And the fourth one, we have a couple of dosimetry records towards the end.

Now a couple of notes on this particular example. In 1964, while it shows it as blank, we actually have a dosimetry record, but it actually indicates that the worker was not in the area. So, while he had a dosimetry record, he was not in that actual area. There was no dose recorded. We really don't know

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In the second period where there is that biq cluster of dosimetry records, interestingly, that is situation that а worker was actually badged in multiple areas in In this case, it was CPP the same timeframe. and the MTR area. He actually had a badge in each area because Ι guess he moved freely between each area and he needed to be monitored.

The third employment period, again, no dosimetry. All we know about that period is he worked for H.S. Wright, but we don't know So, we really don't know what was going So, that is sort of a situation where there is really kind of a gray area. have these gaps. We don't really have a way of explaining them, but we really don't have any indication either way of whether there should be a dosimetry record there and it is missing or the person simply wasn't monitored because they were doing non-radiological work.

1 And these are the notes I just said. Let me see if I missed anything. 2 3 There were no bioassay samples, the bullet. fourth So, again, don't have 4 we 5 Unfortunately, the CATI information that way. 6 report was with the survivor, and they had no 7 information about what work locations this 8 claimant was in. we just simply So, again, don't have really the information to explain 9 10 either way why that gap exists. 11 this Category 4, person has no dosimetry records during the SEC period. 12 As 13 fairly-lengthy can see, there is one you 14 in the beginning, two very employment 15 dots; that could be a week or two, you know. 16 The one dot sort of over towards the right, 17 that one is actually explained by the worker 18 being transferred to ANL, which you can see the 19 yellow dot above it. 20 And then, we have the final period. 21 Again, no dosimetry. We don't really know. Some notes on that. The location file card for 22

this claimant only indicates the employer. We don't have any information on location, at least during the SEC period. We have several notes from the CATI report, which was performed with the claimant, and they named the CPP as one of the work locations. They also named the LOFT project and the SL-1 reactor.

Interestingly, when asked about the frequency of the badge, they said daily. And as we saw on the previous chart, we don't have any of those records. They say the badge exchange frequency was several times a week. And there's a couple of descriptions of CPP here describing the ways. And they say in that second-to-last bullet there that they were at CPP a lot of the years, and this was one of the most contaminated areas.

Now the location file card does indicate that in 1978 they were assigned to CPP. So, you have to ask yourself, well, is that what the CATI report is referring to? But the location file card only says two months;

the claimant indicates a lot of years. So, it is really tough to say.

But, based on that CATI report, it sort of got us scratching our heads and gives us a little pause. When we see no dosimetry for those periods, you have to ask yourself, why? And could there potentially be a problem there? Again, it is still a gray area because we don't have direct evidence that their CPP work happened during the SEC period, but it is certainly a possibility.

Onto Category 5, and Tim described these, we don't have any dosimetry records that indicate the area. All we have is the annual summary. So, it is really not possible to figure out where that worker was badged.

The fact that they have an annual summary indicates they were monitored, but, again, we don't have the information to say where. So, that really gave us pause, which is like the last category here. It really prompted us to move into what I like to refer

to as phase 2, where we want to figure out how many of these Category 5 claims do we actually have.

So, we went in and we identified at time 800 SEC claims. t.he about That is slightly less than what Tim found, but fairly And we found that, of those 796, 144 close. were Category 5. That is, they only had the Of those 144, we went in and annual records. we found that 39 had direct evidence that they were assigned to CPP during the SEC period.

Now what do Ι mean by direct We are back to those location file evidence? We have a record that the person was cards. assigned to CPP during a specific era of And of those 39 -- again, we SEC period. sort of parsing this down -- 144 Category 5s; 39 of those had direct evidence at CPP and 12 of the 39 happened to be subcontract workers.

So, that leads us to Finding 1. The dosimetry records contained in NOCTS are not sufficient to accurately determine if a given

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claimant worked at the CPP and, thus, qualifies for the SEC for at least some work, due to the absence of external dosimetry records designating the area worked.

some supplemental records Now captured beyond what is contained in the claimant NOCTS file. And during an April 22nd technical call, NIOSH informed SC&A and the significant Work Group that additional dosimetry records had been captured and that records probably were the NOCTS incomplete. the records Now this is not that Tim describing that was in June; this was before So, we will call it the supplemental that. records, part 1.

So, that was about over 7,000 pages. It included both routine reports and temporary badges. So, we said, all right, we have 39 Category 5 workers who we have direct evidence were at CPP. Let's go into these supplemental records and see if we can find that one film badge which would allow them to be included.

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We were able to do that for at least one dosimetry badge of those 39 workers, or 36 of the 39 workers, which is good. So, that could potentially means you supplemental records to sort of fill in some of But there are still those three those gaps. workers who we could not find at all. it all three employed happens, were bу and they had the construction subcontractors, or maintenance-type jobs. As we noted on the previous slide, 12 of the 39 Category 5s were employed by subcontractors. So, that essentially means that three, the three that we couldn't find records for, three of 12 the subcontractors didn't fit. That is roughly 25 percent or it is 25 percent.

Now we fast-forward to the teleconference earlier this month. I assume NIOSH saw those three workers and said this is really a problem. So, NIOSH queried DOE for specific records to those three workers. DOE was able to supply those records in time for

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the meeting. And so, we actually do have that one dosimetry badge for those three claimants that really appeared to be problematic previously.

so, we updated our Finding 2 And based on that information. And this reads, "Based on the evaluation of available claimant of supplementary records, portion the а dosimetry records" -- that is because we know that we didn't have any of them at this point "and claimant-specific dosimetry records" -- and what I mean by that is the records for those three workers that were problematic --"SC&A was able to find at least one dosimetry badge for all claimants reviewed who had direct evidence of work at the CPP. However, SC&A is not able to evaluate the completeness of the full set of supplemental records until such a all CPP-related external monitoring" time as -- and that would be for the first period in which you need a CPP-related badge -- "and INL external monitoring as a whole for the second

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period," because all you need is an INL badge,

"we can't evaluate that completeness until it
is obviously provided."

some summary conclusions here. The NOCTS records are currently insufficient. As Tim pointed out, that was mainly based on an efficiency measure. When DOE was first sending records, they weren't thinking we going to need that sort of area-specific information. So, supplemental records are going to be required to be able to administer this SEC as it is currently set out.

opinion Ιt is our that the probability of incorrectly excluding an AEC contract employee from the SEC is probably pretty low, and that is based on our observations from the first of the part presentation where we had that SC&A 30, and it really looked like gap analysis.

And as I said before, at least one dosimetry record was identified for each claim with direct evidence that they were there. But

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we would like to remind you that at this time, or at the time of creating this presentation, all of the supplemental records were not yet available. So, we really can't say to what extent that will fill in all the gaps we have seen.

Some SC&A recommendations:

First, it would be good to evaluate additional supplemental records, the see if they fill in those gaps. As I said very early conduct focused interviews on, some specifically with some of the intermittent and transient subcontractors and trades workers to see what they have to say about the universal badging policy.

This one, the third bullet, to what extent it is feasible, we are not really sure, but it would be a really good piece of evidence is to ascertain what subcontractors actually supported radiological work and, also what subcontractors didn't support radiological Because if you see a gap and you look in work.

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1	the records and you say, "Well, they moved to
2	such-and-such company. They only ever worked
3	maybe doing new construction in clean areas,"
4	that would be another important piece of
5	evidence.
6	Finally, because this is such a
7	complex SEC definition, it would be important
8	to validate the records search process. This
9	would include looking at specific workers to
10	see if there are any that appear to be excluded
11	from the SEC who really should not have been.
12	And I don't have a question slide.
13	So, I will entertain any questions. I heard
14	having shorter slides is better.
15	(Laughter.)
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions from the
17	Board Members?
18	Yes?
19	MEMBER BEACH: I was just curious,
20	on the location file cards, were those for all
21	employees at INL, including construction, or
22	were they just for certain categories? What

1	ald you lind in that?
2	MR. BARTON: I can't say for sure.
3	I know we found four construction workers or
4	subcontract workers, but there were also
5	certain claimants that didn't have them
6	included. And I don't know if that is because,
7	like the annual dosimetry records, it just
8	wasn't deemed important to send them, because
9	perhaps their employment was already
10	established or not. But I can tell you we saw
11	them for pretty much every type of work that we
12	looked at. But, like I said, there are certain
13	claimants that don't have them in their file,
14	for whatever reason.
15	MEMBER BEACH: And you found those
16	for all
17	MR. BARTON: Also, I would like to
18	point out that those, while a very useful tool,
19	are not complete, either. In fact, if we go
20	back it will make you all sick all right,
21	well, let's look at this one.

green up there is employment

The

1	period that is covered by the location file
2	cards. As we can see, the period prior to 1967
3	we don't have anything in those files, but,
4	obviously, we have plenty of dosimetry there.
5	So, while those are a very useful tool, they
6	can't be considered complete, either.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, and I guess I
8	wasn't thinking of as useful or not useful,
9	just curious about them and how they could be
10	used if something was missing. So, thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any Board Members
12	on the phone have questions?
13	MEMBER MUNN: That is an astonishing
14	amount of records
15	MR. KATZ: Wanda, we couldn't hear
16	you very well. I'm sorry, Wanda, you're still
17	really unintelligible. Can you try again?
18	MEMBER MUNN: I will try.
19	MR. KATZ: There, that's much
20	better.
21	MEMBER MUNN: I have a delay,
22	regardless of how we speak from the phones

1 here. I was commenting that I think both 2 3 the agency and the contractor should be complimented on the amount of details that 4 5 going into this particular site and particular It is impressive for the reader and 6 setting. 7 for listener to follow the the amount of 8 activity that has gone into this. 9 Thank you. 10 Okay. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other 11 questions? 12 (No response.) 13 Okay. 14 Yes, Paul has one. MR. KATZ: 15 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, this 16 like kind of futile а exercise in 17 because, unless you actually could check every 18 single worker, you are not going to know the 19 answer to this, you know, whether there is a 20 missing one, so whether there is one person out

that occurred, I am trying to think of how

there that doesn't have dosimetry.

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But,

if

1	process-wise.
2	So, it goes to the Department of
3	Labor, and they would, then, say, "You're not
4	in the SEC. We don't have any dosimetry on
5	you." Is that what would happen?
6	MR. BARTON: Correct
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: So, then it would
8	bounce up to NIOSH?
9	MR. BARTON: Correct.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: And they would have
11	an opportunity to pursue that, right? I am
12	just trying to think if it is worth the effort
13	at this point to search and search and see if
14	we can find one. Let it find itself in the
15	process. If we end up with this as a
16	definition, I am not sure what we accomplish by
17	pursuing what SC&A has been pursuing here.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But, if we had
19	done that in March, we would have been wrong
20	because NIOSH did not have available to it
21	complete information on the dose records and

the monitoring practices for the area,

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that

1	they went to an INL-wide badging system as
2	opposed to the specific area badging system.
3	So, we would be here now, you know, and so
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: I've got to think
5	about that.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, uh-hum. You
7	see what I'm saying? And the missing set of
8	records which may be the key records Tim got
9	yesterday. And so, we have not looked at them.
10	I think you are raising a good
11	question, Paul. The question is, how much due
12	diligence do we do to assure that this Class
13	Definition is feasible to implement?
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, you don't want
15	to sample every single record.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: And if there is one
18	out there, I'm just sort of saying, okay, so
19	what happens in that case? I think it bounces
20	up to NIOSH.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, if it is
22	one, but what if it is you know, it depends

on what is missing. I think we have heard 1 there are different things missing in different 2 3 parts of this, and record systems So, there is a question of how far do 4 5 we go, but right now I think we are at a fairly 6 early stage of looking at it. 7 You know, we are basically going on 8 what NIOSH knew from talking to various people and investigating the site, NIOSH/ORAU. 9 And 10 they talked to a number of people, but somehow 11 in the initial phase, as they went to do the 12 Class Definition, they were not aware 13 there was this four-year nine-month, whatever 14 period it is, where badges were not given out 15 They were given out, used for 16 whole, and reverted back. And so, yes, I 17 not sure what the right answer is. 18 MEMBER BEACH: Can I have one more 19 comment? 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You can have one 21 more comment, and I am going to move us along.

MEMBER BEACH:

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So, one thing that I

1	am concerned about is most of the missing that
2	we found early on were construction workers,
3	and we are also having difficulty finding
4	construction workers to interview. So, it is
5	just concerning in that aspect. And we don't
6	know what we are missing until they come
7	forward, and the path forward is not always
8	clear for people that are missing the records.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We need to give
10	the petitioners the time to make comments.
11	So, John, I am afraid we are skip
12	you. We don't have time.
13	I think we are trying to fit too
14	many slide presentations into a relatively-
15	short period of time.
16	MR. STIVER: This is John.
17	That would be fine. My presentation
18	is basically a status update anyway. So, it is
19	not like there is a lot of contentious issues
20	to be
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. No, I
22	looked at your presentation before I decided

1	this, and it is available on the website.
2	Okay. Bob, you can sit down.
3	I believe petitioners are here or
4	wanted to make a comment. So, go ahead.
5	MR. ZINK: Hi. My name is Brian
6	Zink. I am the authorized representative for
7	Gerald Wolz. He is the petitioner.
8	He worked, actually, at INL and ANL,
9	had bladder cancer. His case went through dose
10	reconstruction and he was denied.
11	Over the course of however long this
12	petition has been pending, I talked to Gerald
13	about wanting or interested in being the
14	petitioner. He agreed, so we pressed forward.
15	Now, irony and life then hit him.
16	And when a proposed Class came out, Mr. Wolz's
17	employment dates don't match up with what is
18	now the proposed Class. He left INL to go to
19	ANL in '63, and therefore, what we are talking
20	about today, even though he is the petitioner,
21	excludes him as a claimant with his cancer.
22	Now he wants to address some issues

with you also in a couple of seconds here. I just want to bring up a couple of things in terms of his authorized representative.

Most of the conversation today has been about everything from the proposed Class. The petition requested time earlier than the '63 start date and included Mr. Wolz's time from '55 to '63 at INL.

As an authorized representative, I obviously deal with SECs all over the nation and review them. I think there is a general principle, anyway, that the farther back you go in time, the more, at least from mу perspective, the more suspicious you get of the recordkeeping that was going on and the issues that might have been influencing those record checks.

And also, just of as а matter passing of time, things get а little foggy, information gets lost. And so, I just want to address quickly the timeframe before the proposed Class. And I will give three

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quick examples of what may or may not have an influence on what NIOSH has looked at in terms of review.

The packet that for this came received last night when Mr. meeting I Wolz brought me his сору. Mine is back in St. Louis, I'm sure, still in the FedEx box.

But I did review the other one in pretty much detail from the last meeting. I don't know how much has changed. But in my conversations specifically with Mr. Wolz, he primarily was a part of the RaLa Project or the RaLa process and the analytical lab. He gave three examples of what may or may not have an influence in long-term evaluation of what kind of monitoring went on or what kind of exposure they had while they were working there.

The first one -- and I know that this analysis has been about the dosimetry badges; everybody is badged, and where they were and how long and where they wore it. And this is part of my naivety about the concepts

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of badging. But he talked about being presented with finger badges or ring badges.

In my review of the RaLa process in the report, or anywhere really, did I see anything that analyzed that as a cumulative part of the dose process. And again, I am not a scientist or a health physicist. So, I don't know if those things would affect the long-term dose reconstruction of a case.

The other example would be, when he at the analytical lab, he told me about having to put a brown paper on the floor every day two or three times a day to prevent the tiles from being contaminated. That paper, then, either at the end of the day or during the daytime, would be removed and thrown away. I'm not sure what or if there is any record of that, if there is any readings from those, whether HP looked at those types of things or And I am curious to know whether NIOSH not. had looked at or received any of that type of information.

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third would be And the just his about air leaks from department department, and that maybe, then, if occurred, if those air leaks were occurring, what types of air monitoring was going on? is there a trace that you can see with those air monitors at the analytical lab or the RaLa that would influence somebody's dose area reconstruction?

With the issue of the proposed Class, I want to thank Tim -- I talked to Tim a little bit today -- and everybody that worked reading it, because in the report, on understand how detailed it is. Developing that report must have been very difficult. to thank them on all their hard work.

From a perspective of an authorized representative working these cases and the example of the 36 out of 39 or the one that may not have the badge, I can tell you that that would be my client, the one gentleman that swears he was in CPP, had a badge, but isn't on

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the record.

And the fairness of that issue I think comes into play when you are trying to evaluate the definitions. I know that most of the SEC definitions in other facilities is a broad-based definition: employed 250 days, prove you worked there, and you are going to qualify for the SEC.

My client doesn't fit into this time anyway. So, my argument really is I want this to be able to go forward, so that the people that will benefit from it get their benefits.

On the other hand, when you are talking the technical issues that come to play, evaluating the cases when you are out in the field, it becomes complicated and frustrating when you believe, as an authorized representative or if you are just a claimant filing it on your own, that you're that guy.

Obviously, if you are a living worker, the benefits are extreme. If you are a survivor, then the frustrating thing is even

1 more frustrating because your ability to react to questions about where you were and what kind 2 3 of proof you can give that you were in the CPP is very, very difficult. 4 5 So, with that, I will let Gerald say 6 his piece, and I appreciate your time. 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Before you Yes. 8 say anything, let me just clarify a couple of One is that the review of the 9 points here. 10 petition is not limited to what we have been 11 talking about today. It goes back to '49, and I'm not sure when the end date is that you are 12 13 reviewing. You are up past '74. 14 DR. TAULBEE: The petition requested 15 through December of 1970, and so, that was the 16 initial evaluation. We went through 1974 17 because, when we found an infeasibility at CPP, 18 we had to go until we felt that there was a 19 feasibility again. 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And there are, 21 addition to this one area, there are other 22 areas that NIOSH has reserved which they are

still evaluating. And there are areas that the Board is reviewing comprehensively their entire report. And so, the Board, with raise questions about contractor, we may is still additional And there the areas. Argonne West report to out that Tim come mentioned his, which in could further complicate this.

So, Ι just want to make sure everybody understands that this is much more comprehensive than what we have been talking Actually, if about today. I had let John talk, might Stiver it have been а clearer to you.

But I didn't want you to think that you are already excluded in terms of what going on, and information that you or anybody else can provide about the entire site helpful and is useful. We usually try to break these down into sort of work with and understand and do them sort of step-wise in terms of this process. So, I just wanted to

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make sure that is clear and that people don't think that this is the only thing we are looking at.

With that introduction, I apologize for stopping there, but I hoped that it would help.

MR. WOLZ: Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to just address you briefly. And thank you for the work that you have done. It is not only appreciated by me, but I know I just don't think of me as Mr. Wolz; I guess I'm the guy that is responsible for all the work you're doing. You can either like me or hate me for it. But it is appreciated, and I do hope that it will be of some benefit to many of the fine people I worked with over the years, many, many years ago.

I kind of think of this whole thing like my workers, a lot of people are observers and other people have been in the heat of battle. Think about the battle over airspace over Germany in World War II and the people who

went up in the B-17s, and they actually took the bullets and the flack, and they felt the fear and the problems associated with their survival.

And they trusted -- they were young men like we were -- and they trusted in -- in our case we had HPs and we had monitoring, dosimeters, and things like that, that they said, "You'll be fine. You know, you can have so much of a dose and you can go in and do this work, and you'll be fine."

And so, we kind of took the bullets like those guys did up in the B-17s in World War II. And it was fine. It was a good job, and we needed the work and were happy to do it.

But now, as more information comes

-- I worked there for over 40 years on the site

-- I see things improved. Back in those days,

I mean, we were flying B-17s versus you're

probably in jets today. So, things have gotten

better.

But I did see the spills, the gas

leaking in the facility. I see the worries that people had that were operators and supervisors and things that ran around.

Most of the concerns I have had to do with working in the analytical lab. And there was two cells. One was a warm cell, and the other was the hot cell where we had the radioactive samples come in. And that is Zink described one that Mr. that was contaminated almost every shift. And we would clean up the blotter paper, and so forth.

Anyway, it was quite a time, and we can all have, those of us that are observers looking back, you all have done a good job trying to see how things were in those times.

And I appreciate what you have done to try to understand how life was in those times.

But, you know, you can have sympathy, but you really can't have empathy unless you have been there. And it is just like the guys in the B-17s; I have sympathy, but I don't have empathy. I wasn't there.

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So, I thank you for your service and 1 your work, and I hope it will be of 2 benefit to at least someone. 3 Ι say, though, finally, 4 do 5 there are two words that come to my mind. 6 is trust, which we trusted. We trusted, and it 7 didn't quite work out. And also, if there is 8 any doubt, if in all this process there is any doubt, there is only one way to be fair, and 9 10 that is to include anyone who had radiation and 11 got cancer, as far as I'm concerned. 12 So, I thank you for your time. 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. We 14 appreciate your willingness to step forward, 15 and we will do the best we can to address these 16 issues. 17 We need to decide what to do to step 18 forward, at least in this initial 19 recommendation from NIOSH. I think, as I have 20 stated, I'm concerned that still we are 21 gathering information and it is still 22 and I am little more concerned because we have

1 had surprises as we have gone along. I would like 2 to make at least feel sure, more 3 comfortable before we move ahead with making a recommendation. 4 5 At the same time, again, keeping in mind what Paul said, it is that we could spend 6 7 a lot of time trying to follow this through to the last person and not be able to actually get 8 And I don't think that is fair, either. 9 there. 10 But I think giving it some more time for both 11 SC&A and NIOSH to gather this information and evaluation, I think would be helpful. 12 13 But that is just my view from the 14 Work Group. The Work Group did not make a 15 recommendation because we were catching up with 16 some surprise reports, last-minute reports, and 17 so forth. But that's fine. 18 Other views? 19 the MEMBER ANDERSON: From 20 Committee, I mean, part of the thing is, so how 21 much time do you think is needed and what more

I think

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to be done?

going

comfortable with saying let's give it a little more time because data just came forward. We heard about entering more data, but it really comes down to, is there an alternative approach to the definition they are working with? I mean, has the Committee thought about what would be that?

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul?

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, aside from the of alternative definitions, Ι issue think procedurally it is appropriate, and our process usually is that in situations like this the involved makes a Work Group recommendation. And I think they haven't had the opportunity yet on this. I would like to see the Work Group take a look at this.

MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, I mean, if it just because of the timing of this, the Work Group didn't get a chance to review it together talk, all, get and make а recommendation, then that certainly can be done.

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Yes, a chance 1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: get together and talk, but we really didn't 2 have time to review the information --3 MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes. 4 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: -- because, as you 6 see, it is happening very quickly. And again, 7 I am not faulting NIOSH or SC&A for how this 8 information came forward, but at the same time I think people need time to review. 9 10 What I would propose is that I think the process -- and Phil and the other 11 Work Group members can chime-in if they have 12 13 thoughts also -- but we give both NIOSH and 14 SC&A some time to look at this new set of data, 15 monitoring data, because I think that will be 16 it helpful, understand and what is and 17 and available how extensive it is, and SO 18 forth, and how that meshes up with what else we 19 have heard, and do that. 20 after they have That we, had а 21 chance to do some evaluation, that we have a

Work Group meeting and sort of map out what

1	evaluation makes sense to do on that and a
2	timeframe for that.
3	I would hope we could at least get
4	some progress made on that and maybe even be
5	able to make a recommendation by the time of
6	the Board call on September 22nd. That is a
7	couple of months from now. If possible, do
8	something there; if not, certainly the November
9	meeting.
10	MEMBER ANDERSON: I think that is a
11	good time.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes, and do
13	that. It is sort of a step-wise process.
14	I think one of the other issues
15	MEMBER ANDERSON: Make that a
16	motion.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I just want
18	to mention one of the other issues that I think
19	everyone has to recognize is that, I think Tim
20	pointed out in his timeline going forward,
21	which I had asked him to do because it helps
22	us, is there's lots of other things that need

to be done here, again, to be fair to everybody that worked on the site and to get enough information out for evaluation and for NIOSH really to finalize their recommendations on both Argonne West, and there's some reserved areas in the original report that they did.

So, this is going to take some time, and that effort is taking away some of the resources that might be available to do it. So, if this is all we were concentrating on, I think we would be able to address it very quickly. I'm not sure that that is going to be easy.

As I say, again, if we have to go back to the site and do interviews or other information or rely NIOSH do on something, it is going to be difficult. think, again, we try to do it, so we can do an update maybe, least at an update at the September meeting, maybe a recommendation. And then, take it one meeting at a time and where we are with this.

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1	It is possible that some of the
2	reserved areas will affect this in terms of
3	what might get covered as well as the Argonne
4	West. So, do that.
5	Phil, you are the Work Group Chair.
6	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, we're making
7	commitments for you, Phil.
8	(Laughter.)
9	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Thanks. I
10	appreciate that.
11	MEMBER ANDERSON: We just want you
12	to say yes, and then, we will be good to go.
13	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Well, you know, I
14	will say INL has really been helpful. There's
15	been numerous trips up here for interviews, for
16	document retrievals. And if you walked in that
17	building and looked at the shelves of just row
18	upon row of boxes, and they are not all neat,
19	categorically itemized where you can just say,
20	"Go down row 3, you know, the fourth shelf, the
21	fifth one over, and that's where your document
22	is going to be."

1	Like most of these facilities, you
2	get this weird collection of documents that get
3	stuck in the same box. And it is a time-
4	consuming process, but I think, also, we have
5	already gained possibly four years on this SEC
6	that a while back we didn't have.
7	I mean, I am all for getting the SEC
8	passed as soon as possible, but to the same
9	point, you know, I think we do have to be a
10	little bit cautious because we do have all this
11	new data that may actually help us. But,
12	obviously, it is going to take time for people
13	to look through those documents.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Henry, you were
15	going to make a motion?
16	MEMBER ANDERSON: Well, yes, I would
17	make a motion. I don't know, do we need a
18	motion to just kind of table it and have it go
19	back to the Committee?
20	MR. KATZ: You don't need a motion
21	to act on this.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no, I know.

1	MEMBER ANDERSON: I think we just
2	had a good discussion. We learned a lot and
3	progress is being made, and we will hear back
4	from the Committee on the call. I think the
5	way forward has been identified, to look at the
6	new data. And I think SC&A has got a
7	methodology that was useful to look at, and
8	let's see where we go.
9	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Well, we are
10	trying to get Josie and Genevieve just to move
11	here to look at documents.
12	(Laughter.)
13	MEMBER ANDERSON: Before the snow
14	falls.
15	(Laughter.)
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So, we will
17	move forward on that basis. Good.
18	Thank you, everybody. Thank you.
19	And sorry, John, you didn't get a
20	chance, but we heard you in the Work Group.
21	MR. KATZ: So, are you ready for
22	public comments?

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Public comment. I
am going to go out and get the list.
MR. KATZ: Right. Well, has
everyone who wants to comment who is here in
the room had a chance to write their name down
on a sheet out on the desk outside? I don't
see anybody moving. So, I expect so.
In any case, even if you haven't,
you can just volunteer after we get to the last
person on the list to comment, and we will go
through all people in the room first.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled
matter went off the record at 5:30 p.m. and
resumed at 5:35 p.m.)
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, we'll get
started.
started. MR. KATZ: So, do we have the phone
MR. KATZ: So, do we have the phone
MR. KATZ: So, do we have the phone lines back up, Eric? Thank you.
MR. KATZ: So, do we have the phone lines back up, Eric? Thank you. So, while people are getting seated,

and want to comment.

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transcribe Many of you know, we meetings these fully. So, everything everybody the record and is says is on all published the NIOSH website for the on So, you're welcome public to see. say anything you want about yourself or else, for that matter, but about yourself, and that will get published just as you say it, including whatever personal details you give. So, you should be good with that.

Ιf you talk about other people, relatives friends though, be them or colleagues, coworkers, what you say about other people we will protect those people's privacy. So, you are welcome to say what you have to say but when transcript, here, do the the we written transcript for that, we will redact enough detail from those statements about other people to protect their privacy because don't have them here to certify that they want all of that on the record for the public.

1	So, I just want you to understand
2	that. If you want to see sort of the full
3	policy, there should be a statement up there on
4	the desk, but they are also on the NIOSH
5	website. It is a Redaction Policy we have for
6	our transcripts.
7	And that takes care of my needs.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We will get
9	started then. I am going to start with, or at
10	least the best I can, to start with people from
11	INL-related sites. There are some other people
12	signed up from other sites. We will do them
13	after we do the INL. That is our usual
14	practice.
15	I have someone signed up named
16	Robert Jones, I believe. Yes? Would you like
17	to speak?
18	MR. JONES: I would.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. If you will
20	step up to the microphone?
21	MR. JONES: Members of the Board,
22	gentlemen and ladies, I would like to say a few

1 things to you. is Robert 2 Μy name I. Jones. Ι 3 worked at the INL for 35 years. I now have bladder cancer. 4 5 I have been listening to But the things that have been said, and a lot of things 6 7 come into my mind. I guess what I have in my 8 mind is all of the times that I worked at CPP. I started at CPP as a laborer and 9 10 was quickly transferred to being a pipefitter 11 I worked there for a good number of helper. 12 months, and then, was transferred to another 13 area. 14 of time the Ι spent lot at а 15 different reactors. I worked at Westinghouse 16 I was sent there to take water at one time. 17 And I waited probably about six-seven samples. 18 hours there waiting to get into the gate. 19 finally, the guard said, "Let me get the water 20 sample for you." So, I only worked there a 21 short period of time, about six hours.

I would like to tell you that people

that were transferred to the CPP 1 area transferred, a good many of 2 them, iust bу 3 A good many of them, the supervisor said, "I want you to report to CPP tomorrow." 4 5 And that is the way that is done. So, I know you gentlemen have a difficult time in trying 6 7 to sort out who worked there and who didn't. transferred --I've been 8 was trying to think of how many times I worked at 9 10 CPP -- but I worked there for six months at the 11 And then, I worked there beginning. 12 second class pipefitter and I worked there as a 13 first class pipefitter. 14 And it was very interesting times. 15 In 1976, I was sent to the dispensary to a 16 physical. While at the dispensary they told me 17 that I had some problems. 18 And I'm sorry, but my memory kind of 19 slips me at times because of my age. 20 But, anyway, I had a good experience working at the site. I retired as a pipefitter 21

supervisor, which I had pipefitters, welders,

and a couple of machinists.

I had a good experience at the INL. However, in 1976, as I started to tell you, I was given this physical examination, and the physical showed that I had some problems with an X-ray. But I didn't think too much of this, and the next few years I just kind of forgot about it. But after I retired from the site, I got to thinking about this X-ray.

And so I contacted DOE, and they were very cooperative and they let me take a picture of the X-ray and send it to a doctor in Salt Lake City. I contacted this doctor and he said he would be glad to look at it. And this was a doctor that had a mile of credentials of being a doctor that took care of those kind of patients.

It was discovered -- and this was after I had left the site -- it was discovered that I had asbestosis of the left lung and asbestosis of the right lung. And this doctor gave all of this to me on a NIOSH piece of

1 paper. And this was a paper that showed all of his credentials, showed all of his information 2 3 and everything else. But, as so many things happened, the Department of Labor wouldn't 4 5 accept that. In fact, this doctor even wrote a 6 letter to them. 7 But I just would like to thank you 8 for your experience. I wish to thank you for the duties that you've done, and I say this and 9 10 I do it, and thank you very much, gentlemen and 11 ladies. 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. We 13 appreciate you taking the time to come 14 speak today. 15 Brandon Leatham? Welcome, sir. 16 MR. LEATHAM: name is Brandon Μy 17 Leatham. I'm the Sheet Metal Workers business 18 rep for Local 103 here in the area. Kind of a little bit of background 19 on myself. When I was 20 years old, I went to 20 21 HP school to become a radcon tech. That was 22 after going to school for something I didn't

want to pursue.

I'm just going to ask the Board a couple of things to keep in mind. I worked out at the INL several times, several locations. And they can send you here to this facility one day, you can be at this one for a month, you can be at this one for three years. It's just back and forth.

In having that background with the radcon school and kind of understanding the processes and procedures that took place, even 20 years ago when I went to school, compared to the processes they did back then, were day and night. You know, you get some of the old guys to tell you, "Oh, yeah, back in the day, we did this, we did that," or whatever.

A lot of the people back then didn't understand the hazard. It was kind of one of those things, there wasn't a hazard if you couldn't see it. If it couldn't cut you, it wasn't really a hazard. So, I'm sure you guys understand that, or whatever, but I was just

going to mention that.

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And then the other thing is been trying to get a bunch of our guys in the various crafts -sheet metal, pipe trades, ironworkers, all this stuff -- to kind of come on these and stuff like that. The problem that I'm finding is this started in the '50s. guys now are well into their eighties. Most of us in the construction trade do not live past Right now, probably the average age for 75. retirees away, unfortunately, that pass is about 70 years old. And back in the fifties, it was even a little bit harder.

So that's one of the reasons that we are having a hard time finding the construction craft to come talk to these events. Other than that, I was just going to mention that. Maybe that was a little enlightenment on why we're not getting so many construction trades coming up and stepping forward. But thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We appreciate it.

I think I would also just add, people don't have to come to the events or these meetings. If you can get us names of people that would be willing to talk, either NIOSH and/or SC&A, our contractor, will interview them over the phone often, or in person out here, we come out. And that would be helpful and we can do it at their convenience. So, that would also be helpful, because we understand why people are sort of reluctant to come to public meetings, and so forth. You have a bunch of people like us staring at you up here.

Helen Stanton?

MS. H. STANTON: I'm a mother of a contaminated worker contaminated who was November 8th, 2011. I think he has already met with NIOSH and has proven that his dose was falsified. He has proven there was BEA and INL records, DOE records. And you don't have to deduct me; I have his power of attorney and he's here.

But mostly I'm here today to

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represent people who can't be here. I was an ombudsman for 11 years in long-term care. I talked to many, many people who are not going to be here. They worked with SL-1. They were first-responders. I can't give you their names because of confidentiality, but I know where to find them.

I also know where to find your construction workers. I know one right now who was turned down, and he has COPD, on oxygen 24/7. He worked at the site 27 years in a lot of different places.

And I can tell you where your lost records are. Their lost was my son's first urine sample. It disappeared. It's gone. was the hottest one. It would have proven his dosage 10 times faster than it was When he went in that morning, his dosimeter read 259. Nine months later, DOE and BEA came up with the dosage of 200 millirems. How does down when you breathe over 5 minutes close 4700 dots plutonium-239, to of

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americium-241, and uranium probably all the numbers? How does it go down?

Nobody in Idaho Falls believes that myth, and every time I see a bus go by that says "safety always," I feel like taking the spray can of paint and writing "bullshit" right on it, because that's exactly what we are getting.

I am really happy that CDC came out with this. It's a guideline for safety. I don't know how many of you have read it. It has what should happen in case there is a radiation emergency. That did not happen to the 16 workers at the site. You have three of them here today, and you can ask them.

When I talk to people in long-term care, this has been going on for years. It's not right now. It's for years. Their medical records are lost. They can get no help. And I'm really happy that NIOSH is here. And I'm starting a support group in this area so people can come together and talk about what happened

to them.

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Right now, when I talk to somebody room, they think they are the only person who was contaminated, and that's because that's what they're led to believe. When these three guys back here came down with radiation illness, the INL doctor told them they all had My son has never had the flu in his influenza. seldom life. He very had a cold. And influenza, all at once. That, again, is big BS.

And if the site followed what's in this book, they would have all had showers. I think two of them did; none of the rest. My son brought contamination home. We proved it. He brought it home to his wife and his 14-year-old daughter and probably to me. I don't live with him, but I was there.

You know, something has to happen with the nuclear industry. Our elected officials do not listen. In fact, I tried to get an audience with Simpson. He has a young

1 man that works there, and he said, "You know, you need to go to court." I said, "Okay, 2 will." 3 Now the head guy is retiring. 4 5 When he stood up in front of being honored. 6 the safety meetings, he would tell the workers, 7 "Is negligence is this or it iust 8 incompetence?" Well, I'm saying right now, Mr. 9 Grossenbacher, you are both incompetent and 10 willingly negligent and you're causing deaths. 11 We don't fight terrorists in other need to 12 countries when we have people killing our 13 workers right here. 14 Thank you for listening to me. 15 anyone who would like to get in touch and just 16 talk so they are not by themselves, I'll be 17 happy to give you my phone number. Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. The 19 next person I have signed up is Raymond James. 20 MR. is Raymond JAMES: Му name 21 have currently applied for James. Ι your 22 I don't know for sure why I did get program.

the letter, but it did request that I come to your meeting, or told me about the meeting and said that I could come to it. I didn't start working at the INL until 1981.

I had some questions in my mind that I couldn't quite get answered by DECRC Center, which I don't blame them. I've got nothing but good results out of that center, by the way. Sherry's been a terrific person to work with.

My question being was, I got a letter back stating that the reconstruction process is now being done by -- I guess it's the ORAU. And during that process, I'm not exactly sure how they are able to maintain all the work that you performed at the INL.

I was a contractor that contracted through Morrison-Knudsen, through EG&G, through WINCO, and Lockheed. I owned part of the business at that time. I was a business owner and a worker. I worked from 1981 up until 1999 at various places at the site: TAN, CPP, TRA, WRF, and at Argonne and various places.

I know all the places that I worked. I have people that will vouch for that. get the paperwork for that. I don't know if INL has any records of subcontract people and where they did work at those times. one of the reasons that Ι wanted to lot of welders because Ι hired а and metal people, out pipefitters, sheet of the locals who worked at various places throughout And I can remember where a lot of the site. the people did work and the type of work they did.

But, yet, I don't think that a lot of that was documented, and not for the reason of getting your radiation dose, but also those people that worked in the cells, cutting into piping, drilling into the walls to hang brackets or whatever, and maybe getting alpha or beta particles that probably weren't picked up necessarily on a film badge.

So, my question was, does the dose reconstruction process take into account this

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type of activity where a person could get skin cancers and internal contamination? I, for one, personally, have had 52 skin cancers, and I know that I did a lot of welding and cutting and grinding and drilling in the cells at CPP, at TAN, various locations.

And I know that my claim right now is in about the 10th month. So, I should be hearing back before too much longer on it. But the reason that I did come here was because of the letter I got. And my thoughts turned to the various things that I said to you folks about this.

So, that's about all. I wanted to make sure, or to say to make sure that those people that probably don't have a film badge reading, it is taken into consideration during that dose reconstruction that they probably picked different could have up а lot of radiation and exposure that wasn't actually recorded.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you for

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coming in. Yeah, other sources of exposure are taken into account. Actually, you might want to talk to Tim Taulbee in the back of the room there, who spoke earlier. He can probably tell you a little bit more specifically about what's going on with INL.

And also, on the issue of the subcontractor records, work with DOE and we others to get that information so it can be used bу DOL and NIOSH in t.he dose reconstruction and review of various individual cases, and so forth, individual claimants. So, it is done.

helpful to know, have detailed information from you, to sure that the times that you did work up there up there, that those all had crews recorded. Because at least our experience at a other sites that subcontractor lot of is information, the kind of work that you did, there aren't always good records on. It varies from site to site, time to time, the type of

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1 work, and so forth, that's done. But Tim can probably fill you in more. 2 3 I would just also add that there is lot of evaluation going on, both by NIOSH 4 5 and, again, now by the Board in terms of 6 looking, sort of updating the information. 7 if we find missing information, whatever, 8 would be taken into account in terms of going back to a dose reconstruction. 9 10 So, if you want to talk to Tim, or 11 your name at least give him and contact information, he will be able to follow up and 12 13 make sure that some of your concerns are being 14 addressed. 15 Well, I mainly MR. JAMES: was 16 about other people that would be concerned 17 same situation that didn't involved in that 18 have the records of the employment or various 19 places that they did work at the INL in the construction trades. 20 21 Because like our contracts, when I

got out of my business and sold out in 1999,

1	the person that assumed all the responsibility
2	of all the paperwork for that company, they
3	destroyed them after seven years. So we didn't
4	have any record of the contracts. I hope the
5	INL still might, but
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah. Well,
7	that's why I say, again, if you can sort of
8	pass along what information you have to Tim and
9	to the people at NIOSH, I think it would be
10	helpful in terms of reassuring based on what
11	you know. The records vary. Again, I can't
12	speak specifically to this site in terms of
12 13	speak specifically to this site in terms of their recordkeeping on that issue.
13	their recordkeeping on that issue.
13 14	their recordkeeping on that issue. MR. JAMES: I understand that and I
13 14 15	their recordkeeping on that issue. MR. JAMES: I understand that and I do appreciate it.
13 14 15 16	their recordkeeping on that issue. MR. JAMES: I understand that and I do appreciate it. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Again,
13 14 15 16 17	their recordkeeping on that issue. MR. JAMES: I understand that and I do appreciate it. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Again, thank you. Is there anybody else who wishes to
13 14 15 16 17 18	their recordkeeping on that issue. MR. JAMES: I understand that and I do appreciate it. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Again, thank you. Is there anybody else who wishes to speak in relationship to the INL site? Yes, go
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	their recordkeeping on that issue. MR. JAMES: I understand that and I do appreciate it. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Again, thank you. Is there anybody else who wishes to speak in relationship to the INL site? Yes, go ahead. What's your name? Go ahead. Please

a former INL worker.

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Last year I kind of asked, I made a comment about drinking water. I was asking whether NIOSH had looked at INL drinking water historically. And I have exchanged some emails with NIOSH. I've gotten answered that of basically displayed complete lack а understanding of the contamination historically in drinking water at various sites at the INL.

I was told the Idaho aquifer is clean. I was told, "Well, we have not looked at all years at all facilities." Well, I don't think you have looked at any years at any facilities. I have no evidence of that.

But, anyway, as I got handy with the U.S. Geological Survey capability mapper if which wells online, know the you are drinking water wells, if you know the facilities and the drinking water wells, can look up USGS data.

I have visited the DOE ID public reading room. I have examined DOE health and

safety reports. Environmental health and safety reports from the '50s and '60s, they really are interesting. They would have a paragraph and say, you know, we have drinking water at TAN, and we are dumping chemicals. And it would never say which chemicals. It would never point to any monitoring going on. They are very entertaining reports.

You'd have this detailed report with graphic art, and then, you know, in 1959, very detailed. 1961, all heck breaks loose. SL-1 accident. Criticality at the chem plant. You didn't have another health and safety report for four years, and then they did a little combined thing.

Very humorous, actually, what passed for health and safety reports. Every two to years, they changed the title οf the numbering health and safety report and series make it difficult for people to find those reports, however little access or they actually had in them.

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Anyway, when drinking water laws went into effect in the late '80s and affected the INL, the USGS did some chemical monitoring in drinking water wells, monitoring that had not been conducted prior to, like, 1987, even though they started dumping chemicals about 1952.

So, at that point, places like TAN put people on bottled water, installed a sparger. Had everything from carbon tet at RWMC, which still exceeds federal drinking water standards, hexavalent chromium at the Test Reactor Area, a lot of chemical stuff.

So if you were to say, "I'm just going to look at what USGS monitored," you're not going to have a picture of the contamination. You have to go forensically, when was it dumped? Oh, and then, when did we monitor it? And for what historically you had.

Now, to the radionuclides, I asked USGS, first of all, "Do you have a report that describes INL drinking water?" And I was told,

no.

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able to find tritium some reports, a tritium report of 20 years of time, '60s and '70s, I guess, or '70s And it had two paragraphs INL drinking on water. And it spoke to the very last year of interval they were examining. And they said only one well in this, you know, 1988, or exceeds federal MCL. whatever, the They mention the previous neglected to 10 where they had been five times the MCL, a very deliberate downplaying of the contamination in the INL drinking water.

So, they started dumping tritium in the '50s. They started reprocessing fuel at CPP in the '50s using the disposal well, 1952. Tritium they began monitoring in 1961.

So if you are going to base your doses on what USGS monitored, you're going to miss the '50s. You have to look forensically to figure out what was in the water, and you have to go collect that data yourself from USGS

and wherever you can find it.

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When it came to long-lived radionuclides, the USGS conducted a study in the '90s. They looked at iodine-129, the long-lived kind. Neptunium, uranium, chlorine, et cetera. They estimated what had been disposed of in the INTEC disposal well of these long-lived radionuclides.

This report pretty darn was а applicable to INL, wouldn't you say? USGS did not give it a USGS report number. At INL, USGS reports are usually given dual numbering. They are given a Department of Energy ID number as well. given neither of those Ιt was two The report was put in a closed-access journal and dated 1998, you know, the really historical bad battle days, 1998.

And they have the plumes. But to know what iodine-129 you had in the drinking water wells at Central Facilities, you're going to have to look back in time. It wasn't monitored in the '50s, '60s, '70s, '80s, or

until the late '90s. You've got to infer from what later happened, and they have said that they would add that report to the INL USGS bibliography.

So, I'm just saying a lot of deliberate effort has gone into not allowing workers to really know what was in the water. Again, Central Facilities, a couple of decades of exceeding the MCL for tritium, 50 percent of to five times the MCL for iodine-129 at CFA and at INTEC. And this is just piecing together years that I could glean the data.

So, I want you to understand, when you go looking for information and you get that statement that says, "We started monitoring water in 1949, and the USGS does all this rigorous monitoring," if you don't know what was monitored and when, and what the result was of that sampling, and which well, you don't know squat.

And they hopped around. There's no consistency in what they monitored and when

they monitored it, basically. And when drinking water laws did go into effect, in the late 1980s, there are a couple of years of detailed drinking water reports.

Especially when Lockheed took over the contract in the early 1990s, they wanted to know what they were walking into. You have a handful of years that do look at each drinking water well and say, you know, here's alpha, here's beta, here's tritium, the results for each well. But those are very, very much the exception.

And the results, when they would give results for something like iodine-129, they were given in terms of dose concentration guidelines, which are, you know, 100 millirem 4 millirem federal instead of the drinking water standard. So they would say, this fraction of а percent of the dose concentration quideline, when they were 80 percent or 100 percent of the MCL.

So, I recognize that the doses from

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1 drinking water might not change dose а could 2 assessment, but it change an organ look 3 assessment, if you actually at what radionuclides were in the water. 4 5 know personally people And Ι were not radiation workers who worked at 6 the 7 I didn't understand why they died Chem Plant. 8 young of cancer. And now I do. And they were getting a soup of chemical and radionuclide 9 10 contaminants that they were never told of, and 11 you guys had never looked at until -- you know, 12 I've brought it up before. So, I'm leaving 13 this report, hoping it will be put into the 14 record. 15 And to mention something Ι want 16 about RWMC. 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Actually, excuse 18 Can you sort of wrap up, please? me. 19 Yes, this will MS. THATCHER: 20 brief. Something about RWMC. We have air 21 emissions reports, and the NESHAPs reports are 22 pretty -- they are not complete in terms of

radionuclides and curies from each facility.

annual environmental We have an surveillance report for INL done by another tried compare plutonium contractor. Ι to And we're talking about released from RWMC. millicurie amounts year from these every accelerated projects. retrieval And they didn't line the annual surveillance up to And DOE has now acknowledged that. reports. They have mistakes in their most recent report, the third-2013, quality control issues for highest radiological emitter, and for radionuclide. plutonium, а pretty important So, you need to verify these reports. You need to double-check.

And I'm also going to say, when it comes to statements I heard last year from a person who worked at NIOSH indicating believed what the DOE and the contractors were saying, they didn't believe what SL-1 an responder was saying. They said, "This person years had convinced themself of a over the

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1	radiation dose that had never occurred."
2	I have spent weeks going through
3	SL-1 reports and records. And if the dose maps
4	or the radiation maps are
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Please wrap up.
6	MS. THATCHER: not conservative.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Will you please
8	wrap up? We have a 10-minute limit and you've
9	gone far over.
10	MS. THATCHER: And anyone who
11	understands the SL-1 situation could never say
12	that this man didn't receive that dose. So,
13	your NIOSH person didn't understand the
14	situation at SL-1, and anyone who thinks that
15	that was an intentional operator act also does
16	not understand the hardware or the accident or
17	the things that were said to try to protect the
18	people at fault, the managers at fault for that
19	accident.
20	Thank you.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is there anybody
22	else that would like to speak to INL? Yes?

Okay.

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MR. HANSON: My name is Gaylon Hanson. I'm a retiree, a retired welder. I also helped coordinate the former worker medical surveillance here at the INL.

Last night at the townhall meeting, they went through the slides. And on the bottom of one of the slides, it said, note that they are looking at other years with this. And that triggered a thought that came to my mind. Back in '98, we had to do a needs assessment for the Worker Health Protection Program. we did is we got maps from the company that the And then we had former workers firemen used. come into the union hall and have them identify hazards in buildings, in rooms, et cetera.

The funny thing is one guy looked at the room or the map and says, "That isn't the way it was. When I was there, we did this project." And so the legacy of former projects has followed along.

I worked at Test Area North most of

my career. Before I started, it was AMP. And then they had SNAPTRAN, and I'm not sure what that was all about. And then LOFT came. And we had to clear out rooms.

They made the warm shop, which was used with the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion program, made that the weld shop. So, I was in the weld shop, only it had a legacy that goes back two times that I knew of.

I'd like, when And you are considering future years, to think of the legacy that's been left behind. And today we got the 30- and 40-year-old people out there doing decon work, or D&D work, and they are being subjected to a 50-year-old legacy in some of these buildings.

That's all I have.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Thank you very much, Gaylon. Now, anybody else wish to speak to the INL site? Okay, so we'll do you next, whoever's raising your hand. I can't quite see in the back, but I'll indicate you'll

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be next. Go ahead, ma'am.

MS. BURK: My name is Carolyn Burk.

And I am here on behalf of my late husband,

Charles Burk. I'm now considered a survivor.

And so I am in the process of a claim. He was

diagnosed with leukemia in October of 2013. It

was at that time that we started processing

claims that we found out. Even before that, we

didn't even know that there was such a thing as

EEOICPA. We didn't know.

We started processing the claim, and he was in remission. But then he was doing the maintenance treatments. And about the last time that he went down, he wasn't feeling well. We didn't really know what was wrong. It was after a lot of testing and everything, it was discovered that the cells had crossed his blood barrier stem and into the nervous system.

We were told that that was a 1 in 50 chance of ever happening, less than 5 percent.

I don't know what caused that to happen. I don't know if it was because of the exposure of

a lot of chemicals that could have weakened that barrier. I don't know. But, anyway, that is what happened.

Last year my husband did come here at the meeting to express some concerns that he One of the concerns that he had. expressed last year at this very meeting, and this was shortly before he passed and away discovered that he did have the nervous system condition. His t.hat. concern he was an electrician, an IBEW union electrician, and he worked in many sites and different locations throughout the site.

One of the locations that he worked at was at the NRBF, which was the disarming of submarines the nuclear that were used for training for the naval personnel. We were told that is not part of the compensation because it was under the Department of Defense rather than the Department of Energy.

His response or feelings were, hey,
I didn't work for the Department of Defense. I

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was working through the union hall. I still contacted radiation exposure. And it didn't seem quite right that that wasn't considered.

And even though when they did all the reconstruction, and part of it that I read consideration is for was the environmental exposure. Okay, is that environmental exposure? Because he was exposed. Не also a downwinder. That is more than normal So, I was a little bit concerned exposure. about that myself. I didn't really understand that, why that was not considered in his reconstruction. one of the issues That was that I have.

Also, as I did the claim, my claim was that there was not proper records or monitoring taken. And that was my grounds for the claim, plus additional information.

As time went on, I have come across so many of his documents that he has written -- that he had written and taken account of. And one of his things was always write things down,

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date them. If it's on a calendar, a piece of paper, whatever it is, document them.

As I started looking through things, realized that that's exactly what he I found books, his logbooks, which was -- some of them work orders, and that he had written things down. He had written different things that he was doing, different things that he was concerned about, things that he talks moving furniture that about, was evidently contaminated. He also talked about different occasions that he was involved in mercury spills.

I was really amazed at these things he did out of his field. He's an electrician, but in order to do his job, he had to go in and help things that were totally out of his field.

This is one of the ones that he wrote, and this was in June of 1994. It says that, "They have me and Dennis at ARA in a 40-foot cleanup. Asbestos on the floor. Irradiation area." I don't know what LR --

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LR5MR. "We asked for air monitors. They said we didn't need them. They said that we didn't need" -- he calls it a dirty room -- a clean room, or showers.

He says, "There was a lot of radiation, asbestos-coated wires, ropes, white insulation, RadCon bags, dust." And he said his lungs felt bad after he got out. He said they did not have any water for them to use to keep the dust down, because they told them that it was not an asbestos area.

Like I said, there is others in these books that he has written down. I have sent this to the Department of Labor. I have sent copies of it.

Another thing, upon working with NIOSH and their reconstruction, on their phone conversation, that conference that we had, I told them there were things that I had found in these books, different locations that hadn't been documented before. And at the end of the conversation, they were to go on and do more of

the reconstruction.

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After that, I came across something else that I had found. It's like these things that he had left behind just keep coming up. And so I told them that I had received the form I was supposed to sign, the statements. And number one on the statement was that I did not additional information in have any my And I had found this after I had possession. talked to them.

I said, "I can't sign this and send it back because," I said, "I do have additional information and that would be a false statement." She still tried to persuade me to sign it and said it didn't matter. And I said, "I don't want to." And so, anyway, she finally told me that I didn't need to.

She told me to give the information on to the Department of Labor. I called the Department of Labor, told them I had found out that he had worked at Pit 9. I had verified it through the union hall. And it seems that the

reason it was not on the records is they told me that at that time they logged in just logs and it wasn't actually in the computer. They just had cards. When the men went out on different calls, they just put it on a card. But it was indeed on those cards telling when and where he was, which was Pit 9.

I relayed that to her, When didn't know what Pit 9 was, which, you know, I wasn't surprised because I know that you people work with different facilities all over the But she said, "I will have to United States. go ask the supervisor." So she went and asked a supervisor. The supervisor said, "Yes, take down that information or have her fax it to us." So I have done that. I haven't heard different anything since I've done these things.

I know that I have come across information that, because of his asbestos exposure, I have found information that says it can cause leukemia. And even if it isn't the

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cause of the leukemia, it could make it much worse. In my eyes, there isn't anything much worse than what happened to him. It was a long, painful process once it went to his nervous system.

They decided to do radiation, and they even mentioned the word "radiation," and it was like, "you're not putting that stuff near me." But, you know, it was something that we felt that would give him a chance. But I appreciate your listening to what I have to say, and that's my comments. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We appreciate you and very sorry about your husband. Make sure you let -- Stu Hinnefeld's here, who runs the NIOSH program -- make sure he has your contact information, so they can make sure they follow It gets complicated between DOL and NIOSH in terms of -- I'm not quite sure where you are in the process, but I think Stu can at least follow up on that part and make the sure information does get forwarded. Thank you.

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1	There's a gentleman in the back who
2	wanted to speak, a man with no limits.
3	(Laughter.)
4	MR. R. STANTON: That's right.
5	That's right. My name is Ralph Stanton. I
6	spoke here last year. I told you that I had
7	evidence that Battelle Energy Alliance had
8	falsified my dose, and as well as the
9	Department of Energy. They are very complicit
10	with that.
11	I met with a few of your dose
12	experts in November. Before I even got done
13	with my presentation, they agreed that there
14	were serious issues the calculation. They told
15	me that I would get a report about
16	Christmastime. I haven't seen that report.
17	I'm just wondering where it was.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Does anybody from
19	NIOSH here know who he might have met with
20	then?
21	MR. R. STANTON: I think it was John
22	Stiver. Is that

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Stiver, okay.
2	MR. R. STANTON: Stiver, yes, and
3	Pete as well.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, that set of
5	interviews, yes.
6	MR. R. STANTON: And there was also
7	another gentleman. But any idea? What I was
8	wanting to do was, because of the levels that
9	we were exposed to, I'm guessing it's a pretty
10	good chance that we are going to see issues
11	from this later on, especially in the younger
12	people who were exposed.
13	And I would like them to have a
14	record that they can go back and they can say,
15	"Look at the way this dose was calculated." We
16	have since then even more compelling evidence
17	that the dose well, I'm going to say it was
18	falsified. I want to make that very clear. I
19	understand that some of the people maybe want
20	to be more politically correct and say that
21	there are serious issues.
22	II

Anyway, I feel like I can prove this a crime. will proving it in end up litigation in the future. But the important thing is that this is something right now that I don't have to go back, like a lot of these unfortunate folks here. Ι have this documentation now, and it's all complete.

And so I think that it would behoove the group to gather as much of this information, and as well as the practices of Idaho National Laboratory when the they calculate dose, especially ones that are well over the federal safe limit, perhaps many times over.

And so I know it's kind of an unusual thing that you guys deal with, but, you know, I would love to get with you, show you what new evidence I have, which is, like I said, it's even more compelling than anything that I brought to Stiver and them, which they stopped me before I showed them everything.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, let's follow

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1	up on that. I'm not sure who else was involved
2	in those interviews at the time, but we will
3	pull that group together. I think, John, you
4	were I'm not sure who actually was these
5	are done jointly. I am not sure who's in
6	charge, so to speak, on these.
7	John, can you follow up, though?
8	You were there? Okay. Okay.
9	MR. R. STANTON: But there's a lot
10	of people that are looking for this information
11	and would like to have this report for their
12	records.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. It's a good
14	idea to have the documentation now.
15	MR. R. STANTON: Right. That's all
16	I have.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
18	Anyone else wish to speak about INL?
19	(No response.)
20	Okay. If not, we have several
21	people who want to speak, I believe, also
22	regarding Rocky Flats. The first person I have

signed up is, I believe, on the phone.
Dr. Rothe? Dr. Rothe, are you still
on the phone?
(No response.)
Okay. We'll come back and see.
There is a Jon Lipsky that signed up. Again, I
don't know if that is to speak on the phone or
DR. ROTHE: Rothe.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, Rothe.
MR. LIPSKY: Hi. This is Jon
Lipsky.
DR. ROTHE: This is Dr. Rothe here.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So, let's
start with Dr. Rothe, and then we will do Mr.
Lipsky.
MR. LIPSKY: Mr. Lipsky or Mr.
Rothe?
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Mr. Rothe first.
Dr. Rothe first.
MR. LIPSKY. Okay, thank you.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

DR. ROTHE: Hello. I am Dr. Robert Rothe. I'm the sole surviving Senior Experimenter at the Rocky Flats Plant Critical I will refer to those as RFP Mass Laboratory. Tuck and Douglas and CML. Grover Hunt deceased, and they were the other two Senior Experimenters. Ι am also the telephone interviewee for the bulk of the June 9, 2015 White Paper on Radiological Exposure at the Rocky Flats CML.

additionally, the author I am, of 2005 LANL book, detailing the history of the Rocky Flats Critical Mass Laboratory. The badly misused book was, sad to say, misinterpreted in the writing of the abovementioned White Paper, which contains history, false conclusions incomplete and based on erroneous assumptions.

On July 20th, 2015, I gave Terrie Barrie, who I think is there, an expanded version of the comments I made to the Board's Rocky Flats Work Group on July 14th. She most

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likely has distributed the expanded document to 1 She will also email it around. 2 3 I have some follow-up thoughts about following points neptunium. The 4 are 5 briefly here, but are detailed in the document distributed by Terrie Barrie. 6 7 point: is First there no way 8 whatsoever that anyone can even look guess at the power level for the slightly-super-delayed 9 10 experiments critical at the Rocky Flats 11 Critical Mass Laboratory. 12 Second point: no experiment ever 13 hour. Two-and-a-half lasted only an would be a much better estimate. 14 15 The White Paper totally ignores the 16 radiation levels achieved during experiments. 17 Ιt described has radiation been by many 18 monitors and health physicists, and 19 exceeds 15 minutes for the 50 percent 20 dose of radiation. And I hope everybody knows 21 that That means in 15 minutes 50 means.

percent of a population exposed to that dose

would die. The White Paper also underestimates the fission fragments built up during the experiments.

Now in trying to cooperate with the writers of the White Paper, I do offer a few possible very unlikely suggestions for estimating or setting upper limits to the power levels of the experiments.

The White Paper might try to use the fact that the experiments never needed to dissipate heat to bound power levels.

We have 1,000 megawatt reactors which have a heat dissipation problem. Our experiments never attained power levels that needed to dissipate heat. Maybe they should be used to come up with this upper power level.

Now, as far as neptunium is concerned, I had assumed that everyone knew that neptunium was continuously generated at the Rocky Flats Critical Mass Laboratory during all experiments and, to a larger extent, on into the early 2000s. This is a natural and

unavoidable consequence of the criticality Whenever impinge research. neutrons upon uranium-238, neptunium is а natural consequence.

should also point out Ι that the plutonium metal cylinders which are referenced in the White Paper, that those Pu metal cylinders 25 years old much are and radiologically hazardous to deal with because of the natural and unavoidable buildup of the component americium-241.

I further wanted to state that the bullet list of the incidents in the White Paper on page 7 is both incomplete and misleading.

The White Paper that I have given has authored
-- has provided a much more competent list.

I would also like to state that bioassays of personnel involved in these seven or eight incidents are not at all recalled. I could be proven wrong here if someone showed me dates and actual bioassays, but I do not recall ever getting a bioassay specifically because of

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a particular incident.

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only occasional fact, we got urine analysis. And I remember one time when I had a facial exposure, where I had to have my face washed in bleach, that I had a nasal swab done. But I never had, to my knowledge, fecal sample. And, of course, we did have the occasional lung sample.

Now the White Paper says on page 7 that there were no close calls at the Critical That not quite true. Mass Laboratory. is There was one particular incident, called the Experiment, Christmas Tree where prompt criticality accident could have happened, causing excursion, if, in fact, the opposite end of one of these branches of the Christmas Tree drifted away and fell.

Plutonium metal hemishell detail so massively, regarding metal hemishells, that are omitted from the White Paper in Table 1 can be reconstructed as having weighed about 280 kilograms.

1	In addition to these comments, the
2	White Paper that is being distributed by Terrie
3	Barrie describes a number of other shortcomings
4	of the White Paper.
5	Those are my comments, and I thank
6	you very much for your attention. I will leave
7	that with you unless there are any
8	questions.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you very
10	much. And I think there will be some follow-up
11	also from both NIOSH and SC&A to talk to you
12	some more. So, we appreciate you taking the
13	time.
14	DR. ROTHE: I hope so.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
16	DR. ROTHE: Thank you. I'm going to
17	say goodbye.
18	MR. KATZ: Dr. Rothe, I know Terrie
19	Barrie is going to distribute your White Paper,
20	but would you mind the remarks that you just
21	made, if you have them written down, would you
22	mind sending them in as well?

1	DR. ROTHE: No, I don't mind that at
2	all.
3	MR. KATZ: That would be super.
4	DR. ROTHE: I have also given them
5	to Terrie Barrie. So, she has them as well.
6	MR. KATZ: Oh, okay. Very good.
7	That will take care of it. Thank you.
8	DR. ROTHE: If that will do.
9	MR. KATZ: That will do.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That will do.
11	DR. ROTHE: Yes.
12	MR. KATZ: Thank you, sir.
13	DR. ROTHE: All right. Thank you
14	very much, guys.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
16	Now Mr. Lipsky.
17	MR. LIPSKY: Yes, sir. Thank you.
18	Greetings to the Members of the
19	Advisory Board. I appreciate your service to
20	this important process.
21	My name is Jon, J-O-N, Lipsky,
22	L-I-P, as in Paul, S-K-Y. I have a master's in

studies 1 advanced in criminology, law and society from the University of California at 2 Irvine. 3 I retired in good standing from the Federal of Investigation 4 Bureau 5 Supervisory Special Agent in 2004. 6 From 1987 to 1992, Ι the was 7 principal lead FBI Special Agent regarding the 8 criminal investigation at the former Rocky Nuclear Weapons 9 Flats Plant near Golden, 10 Colorado. 11 1989, In June Ι executed two 12 consecutive federal search warrants at Rocky 13 Flats. I testified before 14 1992, the In 15 Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight, 16 the Committee Science, Space, on and 17 Technology, 103rd Congress, regarding the 18 environmental crimes at the Rocky Flat Nuclear 19 Weapons Facility. 20 In 2005, I testified as a subject 21 matter expert in the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado, Civil Case in re: 22

Marilyn Cook, et al, plaintiffs v. Dow Chemical, Rockwell International, and Boeing, defendants, on behalf of the plaintiffs.

I have arranged for the Advisory Board to receive my seven pages of comments with 62 pages of attachments today.

Please note that I voluntarily interviewed with NIOSH on January 21, 2014, and completed the document communication with NIOSH regarding the investigation at the Rocky Flats Plant dated March 5th, 2014.

I am concerned that the evidence I provided of data destruction, invalidation, and falsification is being handled in which is not claimant-favorable in the dose reconstruction process. If I may reiterate, "Evaluation the White entitled of Paper Petitioner Concerns About Data Falsification and Data Invalidation in RFP Building 123 Based on Worker Allegations and Issues Relating to the FBI Raid, Revision 3," contains many inaccuracies, to include statements attributed

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1	to me, meant to obviate from personal
2	contamination evidentiary issues.
3	I urge the Advisory Board to read my
4	comments dated July 23, 2015.
5	Respectfully submitted, and again, I
6	appreciate this opportunity.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Mr.
8	Lipsky. We appreciate your helping out here
9	also.
10	The next person I have on the list
11	is Terrie Barrie who is here with us.
12	MR. LIPSKY: Thank you.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
14	MS. BARRIE: I thank you, too, for
15	your service. This is a very difficult job,
16	trying to sort through all this information.
17	For the record, my name is Terrie
18	Barrie, and I'm acting as the co-petitioner for
19	the Rocky Flats SEC petition.
20	I want to thank all of my Rocky
21	Flats experts that I work with. They are
22	honorable men and women, and I am humbled by

their trust in me to represent their interests and experiences.

Melius mentioned As Dr. this morning, the petitioners did not receive the bulk of the documentation needed for last Tuesday's Work Group meeting until one to three days before the meeting. The petitioners have a huge burden on them. Not only do we have to read and digest the information in SC&A and NIOSH's report, but we also have to review them and compare them with what we know and what we have provided to NIOSH. And all of this without the benefit of having access to SRDB.

The No. 1 complaint the petitioners and the people interviewed by NIOSH have expressed so far is how NIOSH has manipulated the information to fit NIOSH's position. It goes beyond bias.

The petitioner and I are biased.

We're trying to represent and prove that NIOSH cannot reconstruct dose. But, when we supply

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information to NIOSH, we give the entire document, so NIOSH knows we are not taking sentences out of context.

You heard from Dr. Rothe tonight and during the Work Group meeting, and he stated very difficult to that -it was hear him and do tonight, Ι have his written comments -- but he explained that -- where am I? -- that NIOSH's report and calculations, and I quote, "are suspect, unreliable, and wrong." explained why the 10 milliwatt And he calculation was wrong and how the experiments lasted a lot longer than just one hour.

Rothe The paper, Dr. just as mentioned, the paper stated that there was no at Rocky Flats. In addition to Dr. misses Rothe's experience, there is also a criticality assessment done by the Department of And their list -- I think it was in 1989 -- and in that is 40 pages of criticality infractions near misses, because it would have or critical if they weren't caught.

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For the Critical Mass Lab, NIOSH 1 admits that they don't have any bioassay, 2 3 Dr. Rothe explained. I keep looking up there. 4 5 So, if they do not have bioassay, 6 how can they reconstruct dose with reasonable 7 accuracy? I also urge the Work Group to take 8 another 9 look at NIOSH's paper data on 10 falsification and record destruction. 11 very distressed when the Work Group closed out this issue before hearing from the petitioners. 12 directly 13 You will hear from 14 other interviewee tonight about her objections, 15 and one on the phone -- well, you heard from 16 Jon Lipsky -- about their objections to the 17 characterization of their interview. 18 Т don't understand why data 19 falsification record destruction and is 20 strictly tied to the FBI raid. This was 21 ongoing practice, from what I understand, post-22 FBI raid and probably a little bit before.

There is another interviewee that cannot be here in person or on the phone, and I have her permission to read her statement. But, in the interest of time, I am going to cut it short.

This is the lady who bravely came forward in the September 18th, 2012 meeting in Denver and said, and I quote, "I was asked to destroy records." End quote.

And here is her statement:

"My name is [identifying information redacted]. I have been misquoted and I am here to set the record straight. In Section 2.1, it is a flat-out lie that I shredded some kind of field surveys. I know darned well what I shredded, and it was dosimeter records as well as medical records and which included fecal results, urine results, dosimeter badges, and reports.

"I find it highly offensive for someone to tell me what I did see and did not see, what I destroyed and did not destroy.

1	Those individuals did not work at the plant
2	site and have no right to discredit my
3	knowledge in any way."
4	Her statement is supported by her
5	boss, who also wrote this email, and I will
6	supply those to you, too. And I quote:
7	"While working at the Rocky Flats
8	plant site, I had personal knowledge of the
9	following:
10	"Rad records were destroyed by
11	shredding.
12	"Two, contamination reports. When
13	high levels were taken, destroyed and no
14	written records were allowed to be in any
15	official record.
16	"Three, secretaries ordered to
17	destroy by shredding medical records, dosimeter
18	records, immediate readings from the RCT on
19	jobs when doses came in high."
20	Both workers are willing to testify
21	in court under oath.
22	I was under the impression that

scientists are to look at all the evidence before they arrive at a position, and not selectively manipulate information or to support false outcome.

NIOSH does not do this. NIOSH took one book written by an author -- he worked, a former Rocky Flats worker -- and used that solely for their paper. There are three other books that are well-researched that have been totally ignored by NIOSH. Those books are Making a Real Killing by Len Ackland, Ambushed Grand Jury by Wes McKinley and Caron Balkany, and Full Body Burden, ironically, by another Rocky Flats employee, Kristen Iversen.

These three books are more critical of the situation at Rocky, but in order for NIOSH and SC&A to get a good feel, an honest feel, they need to read everything, not just selective things that fit into their criteria.

I'm almost done.

The thing that bothers me the most personally is NIOSH's and SC&A's interpretation

of DOE's Technical Safety Assessment and the area review of 1988. Both contain findings that alarms were turned off. Findings, this is documented. Air monitors lacked proper airflow and some instruments were not calibrated properly.

During the Work Group, NIOSH and SC&A "tsked-tsked" and called them bad Bad practices? practices. I'm sorry, these were instruments that the workers relied on to determine if they had an exposure. If the instruments didn't register an event, how could the person responsible for sending them for a nasal smear or a bioassay or a lung count be relied upon to do so?

These bad practices were directly responsible for determining worker safety. And if they weren't working properly, the workers were not protected.

I want to be clear. I am not accusing any of the RCTs of any wrongdoing. The majority of the team I work with were RCTs.

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And it doesn't matter at this point in time who was responsible. The fact remains that DOE and Rockwell International both found separately, in separate documents, these conditions and documented them.

And these are not bad practices, I am sorry. These are examples of how dose cannot be reconstructed for Rocky Flats.

The law itself requires the Board to decide whether dose can be reconstructed with sufficient accuracy. Neither NIOSH nor SC&A has proven to the petitioners, the interviewees, or the Rocky Flats claimants and stakeholders that they can.

NIOSH and SC&A have distorted or ignored the testimony of the workers and other individuals whose information did not fit in with NIOSH's comfort zone. They ignored well-referenced books which involved almost a decade of research each, in favor of a book that just simply fits in with their position. This is not science.

1	If NIOSH cannot engage in protocols
2	of objectively reviewing all evidence
3	submitted, regardless of its slant on a
4	particular issue, then NIOSH has failed to
5	prove that they can reconstruct dose with
6	sufficient accuracy, as required by the law.
7	Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Terrie.
9	MR. KATZ: Terrie, can you give Stu
10	copies of the materials that you want submitted
11	to testimonies? Because Stu can get those,
12	they will get them uploaded for the Board and
13	everybody to use.
14	MS. BARRIE: Okay.
15	MR. KATZ: Thanks.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The next person I
17	have listed is Joan Stewart. I thought I saw
18	you way in the back there.
19	MS. STEWART: I am Joan Stewart. I
20	worked at Rocky Flats for about nine months at
21	Nevada Test Site as their alpha expert for
22	detonations. I am one of the interviewees

quoted in the paper from NIOSH, the White Paper. I have already handed in my clarification to Mr. Katz.

In the NIOSH White Paper, inferred that quoted the RCTs and the surveys were being penciled-in. That would be incorrect assumption. an Ιt was dosimetry techs that were instructed to do so. When they had a high result, they would pencil-in the actual result, give it to management, so that they could correct it. And many times it came back, from the evidence that we have provided in the safety concern that was filed in late '86-early '87. It came back no data available to the actual individual.

I think I need to address something
I have heard here. Dose versus exposure, I
think there needs to be a definition of dose
versus exposure.

We are hearing about contamination in the area, but when you are talking about external dose versus internal dose, et cetera,

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1	and contamination in the area, not necessarily
2	does contamination in an area necessarily
3	equate to dose. So, I thought I would mention
4	that. Correct me if you disagree, please.
5	The paper is interesting. I think
6	it is beneficial to have a healthy skepticism
7	when you are trying to look objectively at
8	data. But, unfortunately, in this paper I
9	believe they crossed the line. It looks like
10	it is more sarcasm in many instances.
11	When you are looking at historical
12	data like science, it is ever-evolving, ever-
13	maturing snapshots to give you a whole picture.
14	To say that I hate to use this term
15	everything is settled, no further investigation
16	is warranted, I think is unfortunate and needs
17	to be reconsidered.
18	Thank you. That was nice and short.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
20	MS. STEWART: Any other questions?
21	Any questions at all?
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Could you just

1	clarify which, when you say "the White Paper,"
2	which White Paper you're referring to?
3	MS. STEWART: I apologize.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no.
5	MS. STEWART: "The Evaluation of
6	Petitioner Concerns About Data Falsification
7	and Data Invalidation at Rocky Flats Plant,
8	Building 123, Based on Worker Allegation and
9	Issues Related to the FBI Raid."
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
11	I just wanted to get it on the record. Okay.
12	MS. STEWART: Thank you.
13	Any other questions?
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No.
15	MS. STEWART: Thank you.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks.
17	Is there a Dale Simpson on the
18	phone?
19	MR. SIMPSON: Yes, sir. Okay.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Mr. Simpson?
21	MR. SIMPSON: I'm sorry, go ahead.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead. We need

1 to get the volume up. Go ahead and speak.

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MR. SIMPSON: Thank you.

I am Dale Simpson, and I represent the group of stakeholders in the current 192 petition for Rocky Flats. It includes former employee claimants and other authorized representatives.

Αt this time, severely we are concerned at the handling and interpretation of testimonies and the data falsification t.he issue by NIOSH and SC&A. While we recognize that SC&A does state in their amendment the "as low as reasonably achievable" standard may not have always been implemented, I would like to remind the Board that the implications of this loss of data integrity are far-reaching and can have an insurmountable and fatal effect on dose reconstruction as coworker models, considered and routine monitoring numbers measurements, are now suspect and in jeopardy.

We would request further investigation, with the strong belief that such

is warranted by the absolute severity of the 1 matter, in light of the sharp contrast between 2 3 the reported findings and the follow-up statement now on record. 4 5 In closing, we would also like to remind LaVon and Dave that there are more than 6 7 issues outstanding for the Rocky a couple of 8 Flats site. These include fire in Building 371, the gamma radiation found in 2003 under 9 10 removal of large the CML, the а source of 11 cobalt-60 from the site in the 1990s, as well as additional documentation presented recently 12 13 by Terrie Barrie regarding tritium production And finally, the findings of 14 on the site. 15 beryllium-7 air monitoring in buildings with an 16 absence of worker monitoring for such. 17 Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you for the 19 We appreciate it. comments. 20 Is there anybody else on the phone 21 that wishes to make public comments?

MR. KATZ: Mr. Simpson --

1	MR. SIMPSON: Yes?
2	MR. KATZ: If you wrote down what
3	you were saying on the phone, could you send
4	that in?
5	MR. SIMPSON: Yes, I could
6	definitely get that to you via Terrie Barrie.
7	MR. KATZ: Okay. Terrie Barrie is
8	great for that. Thank you.
9	MR. SIMPSON: Thank you.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else on
11	the phone that wishes to make public comments?
12	(No response.)
13	Anybody else here in the room that
14	wishes to make public comments?
15	(No response.)
16	If not, I think we are finished.
17	Thank you, everybody. I appreciate everybody
18	coming to make comments, and we will end the
19	meeting.
20	Board Members, we will talk on the
21	phone, and Work Groups, and see everybody in
22	November, wherever Ted leads us to.

1		(W	hereup	oon,	at	7:03	p.m.,	the
2	meeting	in	the	abov	re-ent	itled	matter	was
3	adiourned.)							